

FBIS

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CPSU APPROVES 5 DEC MOSCOW SUMMIT RESULTS

LD111818 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec TASS--The CPSU Central Committee has considered the results of the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that was held in Moscow on December 5, 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved of the results of the meeting and also the activities of the Soviet Union's delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, at the meeting.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON PACT SUMMIT, UNITY

LD117111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Unity"]

[Text] The land of the soviets is approaching the 26th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of cohesion and labor enthusiasm. In discussing the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th party congress, the "Main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," Soviet people unanimously support the Leninist course of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state.

Consistently implementing the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and rebuffing the aggressive impulses of the imperialists and their accomplices, Soviet foreign policy invariably attaches paramount importance to consolidating peace and detente and strengthening the unity of action in the international arena of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community.

New evidence of this is provided by the meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries held 5 December, which passed in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and unity of views. The fraternal countries' party and state figures, gathering in the Soviet capital, analyzed the development of events in the world during the 6 months since the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw. They came to the conclusion that the course of events confirms the correctness of the assessments and the topicality of the proposals put forward at the Political Consultative Committee conference in May 1980. These proposals exerted a positive influence on the processes taking place in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The participants in the Moscow meeting expressed readiness for the constructive development of relations with the United States, if the new American administration adopts the same approach. In this connection let us recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's well-known statement that "any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will meet with a positive response on our side." This stance is shared by our Warsaw Pact allies. It is up to the American side.

The participants in the Moscow meeting could not disregard the trends and events in the world arena which are giving rise to concern and alarm. The ever more dangerous arms race, coupled with the persistence of old conflicts and seeds of military conflicts and tension and the emergence of new ones indicate that the world situation remains tense. On this basis it was stressed at the Moscow meeting: The situation requires increased vigilance with respect to imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations and reaction's attempts to damage the positions of the socialist countries, developing states and national liberation movements. Only the pooling of efforts by all countries and people with an interest in peace, security and international cooperation can ensure the consolidation of the relaxation of tension as the leading trend in international development.

The official friendly visit to India by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has just begun, will undoubtedly be one major step aimed at improving the international situation.

The socialist countries are currently following with close attention the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's pre-congress draft. That is only natural. After all, the fraternal countries' economies are developing in conditions of increasingly close, all-round rapprochement.

Among the basic tasks for the USSR's social and economic development in the next 5-year plan and through 1990, the CPSU Central Committee draft sets the task of "ensuring the deepening of socialist economic integration with the CEMA countries." We are entering the new 5-year plan with rich experience of integration cooperation already accumulated. The first coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980 has been implemented in the main. Such large-scale projects as the joint construction of the "Soyuz" gas pipeline have been implemented in a short space of time.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the implementation of a large-scale program for the accelerated development of West Siberia's oil and gas industry could also promote the fuller satisfaction of the socialist community countries' natural gas requirements. That is how today the national and international tasks of economic development merge. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress provides for the consistent continuation of the implementation of the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs, as well as bilateral long-term programs for specialization and coproduction.

There can be no doubt that the socialist countries' unity, tempered over the many years of the difficult struggle for the common cause, will continue to strengthen on the basis of equal mutually advantageous cooperation and on the tried and tested foundations of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity.

SCINTEIA CITED ON MOSCOW MEETING, POLAND

LD112230 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec, TASS--"The public opinion in our country has met with interest and content the report on the meeting in Moscow of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw-Treaty member-states", the newspaper SCINTEIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, writes.

The newspaper notes editorially that Romania used the opportunity of the meeting to reaffirm its constructive stand which is consistently aimed at strengthening the unity of socialist countries and the cooperation between all the forces of progress and democracy, at promoting the cause of detente, security and peace in compliance with the basic interests of Socialist Romania and of all the peoples in the world.

The newspaper stresses that the development of international life calls for closer cooperation between the nations and for greater efforts to uphold peace and to assert the policy of mutual understanding, detente and international cooperation.

SCINTEIA notes that the meeting participants expressed their conviction that the communists, the working class, all the working people in fraternal Poland will succeed in overcoming the difficulties that have arisen and will ensure the country's further development along the lines of socialist construction.

It says "The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, our people reaffirm their warm feelings of friendship towards the Polish United Workers Party, the working class and the whole of the Polish people, and their full solidarity with their struggle and efforts to resolve the present difficulties, to assure economic and social development and extensive work in socialist construction, to ensure Poland's active participation in international life and in solving major issues of the present."

The newspaper of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party underlines that Romania will continue to make vigorous efforts to contribute in the best possible way to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between socialist countries, the unity of all forces of progress in the world today in the struggle for asserting the policy of detente, mutual understanding and cooperation.

COMPARISON OF PZPR POLITBURO APPROVAL OF SUMMIT

The following comparison with an item entitled "PZPR Politburo Approves Report on Moscow Summit" found on page BB 3 of the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT comes from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 8 December, page 5:

In paragraph two, line 5: omit the words "and peace."

On page BB 4, paragraph five, line one reads: "Central Committee has acknowledged [s priznaniyem prinyalo] the conviction expressed..."

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN PRESS REACTION TO SUMMIT

The following comparison with an item entitled "Media Comment on Warsaw Pact Summit in Moscow" subtitled "Positive Reactions Noted" found on page BB 6 of the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT comes from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 6 December, page 4. The PRAVDA article inserts the following passage after paragraph five:

"For a policy of peace and detente," "for the sake of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries"--all Czechoslovak newspapers publish the text of the report under such headlines. The Moscow meeting, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes, has convincingly demonstrated the socialist countries' readiness to continue to make their contribution to the normalization of the international climate, the consolidation of peace, the continuation of the policy of detente, the development of international cooperation and the solution of all conflicts by means of negotiations.

"The meeting, the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, noted with satisfaction the activation of political contacts between states with different social systems; the continuation of dialogue on the most important international problems; and the UN General Assembly's fruitful examination of the proposals of the socialist and other countries aimed at the speediest implementation of effective steps to limit and halt the arms race.

"The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published a report on the Moscow meeting under the headline "Resolute Will For The Consolidation Of The Socialist Countries' Unity On The Basis Of Marxism-Leninism." The newspaper stresses that those taking part voiced the conviction that the communists, working class and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen and ensure the country's further development along a socialist path.

"The French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes that the meeting examined a broad range of questions concerning both international problems and the socialist countries' domestic life. The meeting, the newspaper writes, passed in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and unity of views."

In the same item, under the subsection entitled "Warsaw Radio Cited" on page BB 7, the version published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 8 December, page 4 contains the following variations:

On page BB 7 in paragraph two, line 3, the last two sentences: "The Paper continues:... and social progress", are deleted.

On page BB 8, in the first paragraph, line 4, the last sentence: "Together with other... of the world", is deleted.

On page BB 8, in the second paragraph, line 3, the sentence ends: "the United States." The remaining portion of the sentence and the next two paragraphs are deleted.

On page BB 8, in the fifth paragraph, line 5, the sentence ends: "...in interstate relations." The remaining portion of the sentence is deleted and the following paragraph is added:

"Only a few days ago, a Congo television commentator recalls, a provocative ballyhoo was being stoked in the West about the "tramp of jackboots" around Poland. The Moscow summit meeting showed the reverse: There was talk there of the desire to help Poland resolve its problems. The report on the meeting emphasizes that Poland can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact countries."

COMPARISON OF CPCZ APPROVAL OF SUMMIT RESULTS

The following variation in the item entitled "East European Parties Endorse Moscow Summit" subtitled "CPCZ Presidium" found on page BB 1 of the 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT comes from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 9 December, page 4:

On page BB 2, paragraph two, line 4: "...People's Republic will remain a firm link in the socialist community. In these efforts they can rely...."

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES SOCIALIST MEDIA LEADERS

LD101740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In Moscow today there ended a routine working meeting of leaders of television and radio organizations of socialist countries. Its participants exchanged experience in the implementation of the decisions of the fraternal parties and the instructions of their central committees for the further improvement and perfecting of information and propaganda work by television and radio media. Special attention was paid to the coverage by television and radio of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal parties.

The leaders of the television and radio organizations of the socialist countries were received by Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

DISCUSSIONS AT MADRID CSCE MEETING CONTINUE

Polish Delegate on Talks

LD112332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Correspondent Igor Kudrin report from Madrid]

[Text] The meeting of representatives from the participant states of the all-European conference has been going on for exactly 1 month now in the Spanish capital. I have asked the head of the Polish People's Republic delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Marian Dobrosielski to sum up the results of this period of work.

It is a very difficult meeting, although there is now the necessity for it to begin to acquire an increasingly business-like nature, Comrade Dobrosielski says. This is happening in spite of the attempts of certain Western countries to impose elements of confrontation, especially when the subject turns to the so-called Afghan question or human rights, which is understood by them in a very one-sided way. In spite of such a position, we see that more and more delegations are making efforts to turn the process of the meeting into positive dialogue. This week the submission began for examination by the participants of specific proposals, and the socialist countries immediately manifested a constructive approach, in particular putting forward the initiative regarding the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as well as the convocation of an all-European high-level conference on energy. This is the joint proposal of the socialist countries and we feel profound satisfaction that it was submitted here in Madrid by the Polish delegation. We particularly cite a specific date and place for the convocation of the first stage of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe: 20 October 1981 in Warsaw. The proposal submitted by us can serve as a basis for the delegations of the other states to express themselves at the Madrid meeting on the question as to how it is possible in our time to supplement political detente with military detente.

Polish Disarmament Proposal

LD111155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent V. Chernyshev: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 8 Dec--The submission of proposals began today at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference. In a speech at the plenary session, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski submitted on behalf of the Polish Government a proposal for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, to be attended by all the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The Polish delegation considers that the conference's theme could be to examine and to agree on measures to increase trust between the participating states, in addition to the measures already taken under the Final Act, as well as those which might be agreed on at the Madrid meeting.

The conference could examine and agree on political and legal treaty moves to reduce the danger of an outbreak of war in Europe and to strengthen the guarantees of participating states' security, and measures to reduce the level and intensity of military confrontation in Europe, including the limitation of military activity and reduction of armed forces and armaments. In the Polish delegation's view, the conference could examine proposals already submitted as well as those which any of the participating states might choose to submit.

The Polish representative proposed holding the first stage of the conference in Warsaw and designating 20 October 1981 as a possible date for it to start work.

In speeches at today's plenary session, the representatives of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia supported the Polish delegation's proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

U.S. Out of Step at Talks

LD101011 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko report under the rubric "Detente and Antidetente": "Drum Solo in Defiance of the Orchestra"]

[Text] Madrid--Initially many people were perplexed as to why a special booth had been set up in the lobby of the conference center where a vigorous man sits idle all day behind a board reading "Document Copying 5 Pesetas a Sheet." The presence of a representative of a private firm producing photocopies of documents seemed strange because the Spanish personnel in the Madrid meeting's executive secretariat have made full provision for the translation and dissemination of the necessary number of documents.

"Don't be surprised," I was told by an experienced Austrian diplomat, "the Americans will soon find work for that copier."

And that was what happened. A few days later, work was in full swing at the photocopying booth.

As soon as the latest closed session ends or even while it is in progress, a U.S. representative emerges from the hall where the members of the official delegations are in session. One of the Western correspondents who are on duty in turn all day long outside the door immediately rushes up to him. Taking up a position behind one of the columns in the lobby they exchange a few brief words. On receiving the desired document from the diplomat, the journalist hurries toward the copier. And the latter, without unnecessary talk, begins to duplicate the document. Other Western journalists are already shifting impatiently from one foot to the other. On receiving their copies, they settle in an adjoining room, some at typewriters and some at teletype machines while others dictate straight to the editorial office. And another figure with the next document delivered from the hall is already looming by the copier.

So, in violation of the accord reached on closed sessions, there is deliberate and purposeful leakage of information. Its aim is to undermine the businesslike nature of discussions at the meeting, to splash the exchange of opinions over the newspapers and to introduce propagandist nervousness into the discussion.

When it was pointed out to Max Kampelman, the U.S. representative, that in handing journalists documents designed for official use, he was violating the accepted work rules, he replied without beating about the bush: "I do not agree with the decision not to admit press representatives to closed sessions."

There's respect for adopted decisions and for his colleagues at the talks for you! Such is the style of the U.S. representatives. However, it betrays not only impudence but the State Department's final goal: turning the Madrid meeting into a verbal bullfight and egging on the Western public with regular "combat dispatches."

Cool Scandinavians from among veterans of Helsinki, Belgrade and now Madrid noted that at no point in the U.S. representative's speeches has a single constructive proposal been made. But it is with especially great eagerness that the members of the U.S. delegation pounce on the socialist countries seeking something with which to find fault. Moreover, they are seeking by every means to drag the West European representatives into the mainstream of confrontation too.

They have had some success in this respect. But as a whole, an undercurrent of indignation at the U.S. position and its working methods is growing among many West European delegates. The speeches delivered by the delegates from Finland, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and other countries officially handed over to the press show that West Europe prizes the fruitfulness of the development of contacts and cooperation in Europe and notes the desirability of advancing along the path of military detente. The well-known Soviet peace initiatives aimed at consolidating international security and cooperation are meeting with evergrowing support.

To my question on the explanation for Washington's obvious reluctance to talk on a constructive plane, my interlocutors from Scandinavia and central Europe cited various reasons. But to sum up their arguments, they sound as follows:

"Detente is dear to Europe. It has taken it to its heart. But for Washington the Helsinki Final Act is not a loved child but rather a foster child taken in under pressure of circumstances. Having become convinced that the process initiated in Helsinki is leading to the expansion of the West European countries' political and economic self-sufficiency, Washington is attempting to delay this trend."

I have frequently heard my Western colleagues, in transmitting their reports on the Madrid meetings, compare it with an orchestra. There is an element of truth in this comparison if you consider the principle of consensus, that is compulsory unanimity in taking decisions. To play the desired melody, the orchestra must act in harmony. One or several members have only to play a false note or play the wrong notes and the piece turns into a cacophony.

An 8-week preliminary meeting, a sort of rehearsal, was envisaged to ensure that the playing in Madrid was in tune. We all witnessed how it was largely unsuccessful and primarily because the U.S. spokesman performed his own drum solo in defiance of the score for the entire orchestra. The same style of playing is also frequently being displayed now, at the main meeting. From behind the closed doors of the Palace of Congresses sharp drumming is constantly issuing, calling "to arms" and not to a retreat.

States Resist U.S. Pressures

LD101221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents L. Kamynin and S. Kondrashov dispatch: "At Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid--The fourth week of the work of the Madrid meeting, which has already seemingly taken a businesslike turn, is coming to an end. At the plenary sessions and in the commissions--that is, in the auxiliary working organs--the exchange of opinions is continuing on the problems of the main sections of the Helsinki Final Act. Let us recall that the sessions are in camera.

Journalists' circles are voicing the supposition that next week work should enter a new phase--after all, the decision on the agenda and other conditions for the holding of the meeting recommend that the proposals on the fifth point should be submitted no later than the fifth week. This point provides for an in-depth exchange of opinions both on the course of the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act and the tasks defined by the Helsinki conference and also questions of the improvement of mutual relations between the countries making part in the conference, the consolidation of security, the development of cooperation in Europe and the detente process in the future. In brief, a large amount of crucial work lies ahead.

What is preceding it at the present sessions? To judge from talk in the corridors, during the continuing discussions the representatives of a number of Western countries are continuing to act from positions far removed from the real tasks of the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. [paragraph continues]

They are trying to "drown" the discussion of vitally important problems in a welter of demagogic talk about the so-called "Afghan issue" and around human rights. It looks as though the U.S. delegation has no intention at the Madrid meeting of abandoning the goals with which it came to the Spanish capital.

But the statements by U.S. representatives and their most zealous followers from a number of NATO countries--statements couched in a spirit of confrontation--cannot muffle the sober voices to be heard in the Madrid Palace of Congresses. Observers can judge this from the activity of the delegations from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the Madrid meeting, which are actively seeking to ensure that the Madrid forum discusses and adopts specific decisions in the interests of consolidating security and cooperation, including military detente in Europe.

This is also borne out by the positions of certain West European states which, as one delegate put it, are already weary of U.S. pressure. A characteristic opinion in this respect was voiced by the influential Madrid newspaper EL PAIS which wrote in a recent issue: "Taking into account the unprecedented economic crisis which the capitalist countries are experiencing, West Europe should march along the path of detente in relations with East Europe."

The discussion of the fulfillment of the provisions of the second section of the Final Act concerning cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology and the environment is proceeding in a businesslike way and, it is reported, even the critical remarks in the speakers' speeches are of a predominantly constructive nature. Here the speakers--both those from the U.S. delegation and those specially sent from across the Atlantic--are not rending the air; they are abashedly holding their tongues because the summing up of the results of the development of economic cooperation has shown who is actually holding back this cooperation.

The positive instances and phenomena in all-European economic cooperation are widely known. Many of the speakers mentioned them again in Madrid. J. Stanovnik, chairman [predsedatel] of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, cited specific figures for a long period of time--from 1965 through 1979--attesting to the steady growth of trade between the European socialist and capitalist countries.

Other speakers noted that the structure of mutual trade turnover is improving and that new forms of economic cooperation, particularly industrial collaboration, are being developed. The long-term programs for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries are meeting with special approval. They lend stability to interstate economic ties, open up favorable prospects for many years to come and are making an important practical contribution to the implementation of the Final Act.

Useful multilateral measures like the all-European conference on cooperation in environmental conservation held a year ago within the framework of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and the idea, put forward by the socialist countries and meeting with increasingly widespread support here in Madrid, for an all-European forum on energy are also being woven into the material fabric of detente.

The U.S. delegation is displaying activeness where there is an opportunity, under cover of the Helsinki accords, for waging psychological warfare against the socialist countries and interfering in their internal affairs. And, conversely, it is extremely passive where an account has to be given of specific deeds, of its own contribution to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe. Indeed, what contribution can be spoken of here?

While trade turnover between West Europe and the USSR in the first half of 1980 has increased 37 percent compared with the same period last year, U.S.-Soviet trade turnover has declined considerably. [paragraph continues]

Need we recall whose fault this is? It is the fault of the transatlantic lovers of economic "sanctions" that have been applied counter to the letter and spirit of the Final Act and the UN Charter. And is there any need to recall that West Europe has not supported the U.S. line, despite considerable pressure?

West Europe believed that it was not in the interests of Europe as a whole to act in this manner, attempting to block the hard but nonetheless vital process of detente. As is well known, the United States was angry, but the West Europeans' authority grew in the eyes of sober-minded Americans. It is no accident that you can hear increasingly frequently in the United States that West Europe will very soon have to be regarded as an equal partner.

It cannot be said that such realism guides the actions of the U.S. delegation in Madrid. It is still trying virtually to drag the West European representatives into further propaganda attacks against the socialist countries. But West Europe is acting increasingly frequently from its own positions.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON USSR'S FINAL ACT RECORD

LD091055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by S. Bogatov: "Following the Course of the Helsinki Accords"]

[Text] The international public is showing great interests in the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is understandable. Its success would help strengthen detente, consolidate peace and develop cooperation on the European Continent and in other parts of the world.

The Soviet Union wants the Madrid meeting to produce positive results and bear out the peoples' hopes of a peaceful future. This line is a logical continuation of the USSR's consistent and principled foreign policy course. "We want peace, lasting peace in Europe and all other parts of our world", L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted. "This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, its backbone. We are pursuing this policy consistently and unswervingly."

The foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state associated with strengthening European security and cooperation and with implementing the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act is multifaceted activity. It is illustrated by a collection of documents and materials entitled "Following the Path Laid in Helsinki" and published by the Political Literature Publishing House. The book extensively covers the tremendous amount of work done by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev to introduce into the practice of international relations the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and to fulfill the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses.

Our country is doing a lot to implement the Final Act--an historic document representing a long-term program of joint action by states to deepen detente and develop international cooperation. First among the all-European conference participants, the Soviet Union included in the new USSR Constitution the principles of mutual relations among states formulated in the Final Act and made them law.

Numerous facts convincingly show that the USSR really does advocate the progressive development of relations with the Western states and the deepening and broadening of political dialogue and contacts with them in the interests of consolidating European security and lowering the level of military confrontation on the continent. A special part in this activity has been played by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries and also his talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, Finnish President U. Kekkonen and other state and political figures.

The fraternal socialist countries' coordinated line toward consolidating security and cooperation in Europe is expressed by the conclusions and proposals contained in the collection of joint Warsaw Pact documents--Political Consultative Committee statements, Foreign Ministers Committee session communiques and other materials.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are waging an indefatigable struggle to promote military detente in Europe. It was our country, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, which took the initiative by putting forward a whole complex of topical peace-loving proposals dictated by life itself. They include proposals on the conclusion by the all-European conference participants of a treaty on non-first-use of nuclear or conventional arms against one another; on the nonenlargement of the circle of military-political grouping participants in Europe; on freezing force numbers in the zone covered by the Final Act; on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear European states; on the further widening of confidence-building measures in Europe, any many others.

In conjunction with the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union put forward a most topical proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The adoption of a decision to convene the conference and on the form, date and venue of the conference would be an important result for the Madrid meeting and would be a mighty boost to the policy of relaxation of tension.

The USSR has a constructive stance at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from central Europe was a practical step toward the solution of questions of European security. This year the socialist states participating on the Vienna talks have again made new initiatives helping to bring the sides' positions closer together. Whether the talks move in the necessary direction or continue to mark time now depends on the Western partners' political will.

The USSR is doing all it can to find a mutually acceptable accord at the Soviet-American talks which have begun in Geneva on questions relating to the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The first round of talks, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, led to the sides' gaining a better understanding of one another's positions.

The Soviet Union is consistently and diligently implementing the entire complex of Helsinki accords. It is constantly striving to deepen mutually advantageous and equitable economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with the states that participated in the all-European conference in accordance with the principles laid down in the Final Act and to further widen the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens.

The new USSR Constitution enshrined and guaranteed on every road socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms for citizens of the Soviet land, above all the right to a peaceful life, labor and confidence in the future. In granting and guaranteeing Soviet people real rights and freedoms the Soviet Union goes much farther than international pacts in this sphere.

Our country is meticulously fulfilling the measures laid down in the Final Act on strengthening trust among states in Europe. The states which participated in the all-European conference are systematically informed about military exercises to be conducted by the Soviet Army. Also military observers from the relevant countries are invited to attend the exercises.

The USSR's trade-economic and scientific-technical ties with the countries that participated in the all-European conference continue to expand on the basis of long-term agreements. Since the Helsinki forum the USSR has signed more than 30 agreements and programs with West European countries in the economic cooperation sphere. In the 4 years between 1976 and 1979 the USSR's trade turnover with West European states has increased by 62.5 percent.

Significant results promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples and stronger cooperation have been achieved in the sphere of culture and scientific exchange. In the last 5 years our country's international cultural ties have almost doubled. They now involve more than 120 countries. Every year around 20,000 Soviet cultural figures travel abroad. The USSR is a world leader in terms of publication of literature in translation. Fulfilling the Helsinki accords, our country has increased editions of books translated from foreign languages by 50 percent in recent years.

Soviet scientists participate actively in international congresses, conferences, seminars and symposiums and make an important contribution to the solution of topical theoretical problems of interest to scientists all over the world. In 1979 alone 1,120 scientific teaching staff from Soviet higher education participated in exchanges with European capitalist countries and also with the United States and Canada, including international congresses.

The Soviet Union is setting an example of conscientious fulfillment of the all-European conference accords on cooperation in the sphere of developing contacts between people. In particular, Soviet normative enactments have been passed on the procedure for leaving and entering the USSR in accordance with the recommendations of the Final Act.

Our country is strictly fulfilling the Helsinki accords envisaging the positive and humane consideration of requests concerning reuniting members of families. Thousands of citizens of various nationalities have been helped to rejoin their families. More than 300,000 people from various states have entered the USSR in recent years and obtained Soviet citizenship. All have been found jobs in our country and have been granted the same rights and opportunities as other USSR citizens.

The scale, level and intensity of multifaceted cooperation between states with different social systems could be much more impressive were it not for actions undermining the detente policy such as the unilateral rejection by the United States and some other NATO states of international agreements to which they had committed themselves, economic "sanctions" against the socialist countries and so forth.

In conditions of the complication of the international situation brought about by the adventurist actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism and their Beijing accomplices, the tasks of preserving and deepening detente and preventing a new round of the arms race acquires paramount significance. The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum expressed the conviction that objective possibilities and social and political forces exist which are capable of preventing the slide to a new cold war and ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

It is from this viewpoint that the Soviet Union approaches the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the all-European conference. The possibilities of the meeting can and must be exploited to confirm the course toward detente as the mainstream of the development of relations in Europe, to elaborate accords on further practical steps in all the main spheres of strengthening security and cooperation. Of course, this is feasible if all the participating countries display good will.

The Soviet Union advocates a businesslike, constructive atmosphere at the Madrid meeting and a balanced approach to all sections of the Helsinki Final Act with, of course, full observance of the provisions of that document envisaging unswerving fulfillment of the laws and administrative rules of each country and the inadmissibility of interference in one another's internal affairs. It is pertinent to mention this--in fact, also audible in Madrid are the voices of those who would like to replace the meeting's businesslike and constructive work with political and ideological confrontation and fruitless bandying of words, who are trying to jeopardize the all-European measures arising out of the Helsinki accords.

As for the Soviet Union, our country is fully resolved to continue the course of implementing the Helsinki accords and deepening detente and international cooperation. This course accords with the aspirations of all the peoples.

USSR DELEGATE TO UN BODY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

LD081541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "The Defense of Peace--a General Task"]

[Text] New York, 3 Dec--The peoples of the world and all the world's peace-loving forces can and must pool their efforts in order to halt the unfavorable development of the international situation, uphold and strengthen the relaxation of tension and extend it to all parts of the world. An important instrument in the efforts of the community of nations in this respect is the declaration on strengthening international security adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1970 on the Soviet Union's initiative. This idea can be perceived in the speeches of most members of the General Assembly's First Committee (political and security, including disarmament), which is examining the question of the declaration's implementation.

The declaration was adopted at a time when the trend toward detente and the development of cooperation between states was gathering speed in the world, Polish delegate B. Sujka noted. In the past decade it has been possible to achieve progress in a number of important directions of strengthening security and limiting and ending the arms race, he noted.

Sri Lanka, like the other nonaligned states, entirely supports the provisions enshrined in the declaration, Sri Lanka representative N. Rodrigo stated. This all-embracing document, he stressed, takes into account many of the most important problems on the agenda for the community of nations.

The nature of the present international situation, which has arisen as a result of imperialist forces' actions, complicates the further development of the detente process and the adoption of specific disarmament measures, H. Rose (GDR) noted. A clear example of these provocative efforts is the program of military preparations on an unprecedented scale which has been launched by the aggressive NATO bloc.

Strengthening international security and eliminating wars from mankind's life have always been and still are the unchanging goal of the Soviet state's foreign policy, USSR representative R.S. Ovchinnikov stated. It was on this basis that the USSR once put forward the initiative on adopting the declaration on strengthening international security.

But recently imperialism and its accomplices have been trying hard to change the objective course of world development and destroy the approximate equality in the military strategic sphere, the Soviet representative noted. The United States and its allies have made a turn from the detente policy to the antidetente policy and embarked on a path of whipping up international tension and strengthening the arms race and adventurist actions in various parts of the world. But despite the deteriorating world situation the USSR is convinced that objective opportunities exist for preventing a slide toward a new "cold war."

In sharp dissonance with the overall constructive tenor of the discussion was the speech of the Chinese delegate, who bypassed the question under discussion and again made flagrant slanderous **attacks** on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

SOLDATOV HITS U.S. FIRST COMMITTEE STANCE

LD091101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "To curb the Nuclear Race"]

[Text] New York--The UN General Assembly First Committee, which examines problems of international security, has concluded a debate on questions of disarmament.

Two trends stood out clearly during the debate. The delegations from an overwhelming majority of states showed concern over the recent serious exacerbation of the international situation and actively sought ways to lessen confrontation and to end the arms race. More than 40 resolutions were submitted, which could help to strengthen security to a greater or lesser degree.

The United States, some of its allies and China took a different stand. The representatives of these states virtually denied that the arms race leads to increased tensions and refused to seek mutually acceptable solutions which would help to end it. This was an attempt to divest themselves of the responsibility for the present aggravation of the situation in the world by shifting it onto others.

The new Soviet initiatives "on certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war," the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" and the draft resolution "On the Historical Responsibility of States for the Conservation of the Earth's Nature for the Present and Future Generations" received broad support among the committee members. Many participants in the discussion pointed out that the Soviet proposals are aimed at preserving and deepening the relaxation of tension and that they serve the peoples' highest interests. The committee members positively evaluated the Soviet representatives' readiness to take others' viewpoints into consideration and to make reasonable compromises. At the suggestion of a number of delegations the initiative "on certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war," for example, was broken down into several parts, which were included in other resolutions.

The United States acted differently. The impression was frequently created that its representative was voting "against" only because the Soviet Union was among the resolutions' coauthors. The United States voted against nine resolutions adopted by the First Committee. The American representative even came out against proposals which his country had supported quite recently. That was what happened, for example, in voting on a resolution on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the security of states which do not possess nuclear weapons.

The Chinese representative took a very evasive stand. Not taking any practical part in the debate, he observed the nonaligned states' reaction carefully. If the majority of them voted "for," and the Soviet Union was among the authors of a particular resolution, the Chinese delegate abstained from voting. "China is afraid of being isolated," delegates said in the corridors. And yet, despite opposition from the United States, some of its allies and China, the First Committee adopted a number of resolutions of great significance for strengthening international security.

An important place among them is occupied by the decision on nuclear weapons. It emphasizes that states possessing such weapons bear responsibility for nuclear disarmament. The same resolution points out that the new doctrine of "limited nuclear conflict" creates an illusion of its admissibility and acceptability. Only the United States objected to this resolution.

The General Assembly's First Committee proposed that states possessing nuclear weapons give a solemn pledge not to use them against nonnuclear states which do not have them on their territory. This would be the first step to concluding an international convention on this issue. It was pointed out during the debate that this decision would be of very great significance not only for the security of nonnuclear states but also for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

During the debate much attention was devoted to the resolution entitled "General and Complete Disarmament." The speediest reaching of an accord on further strategic arms limitation would help to strength international peace and security and to reduce the danger of nuclear war, the resolution states.

It also voices regret that the SALT II treaty has still not been ratified, despite the fact that it was signed on 18 June 1979. This resolution is a reminder to the U.S. administration of Washington's international responsibility, which it frequently ignores.

The decisions on not deploying nuclear weapons on the territories of other states and on reducing conventional arms are of major significance for strengthening international security. The first document points out that the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of countries which do not have them at present would be a step toward the complete removal of nuclear weapons from the territory of other states. This measure would help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and would result ultimately in their total liquidation. The second resolution contains an appeal to the permanent member states of the Security Council and to countries linked with them by military agreements to show restraint in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons, not to enlarge their armed forces after an agreed date and not to increase conventional arms.

The First Committee did important and responsible work. In a few days' time the resolutions adopted by it will be put to the vote at General Assembly plenary sessions. Their approval will confirm once again the concern of the world community over the existing state of affairs and will show the way in which real progress can be made in strengthening international security.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

LD100946 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

History itself, the entire process of world events reaffirm: Socialism alone makes it possible to give a real content to the concept of freedom and human rights. The broadest political freedoms of citizens, social equality and justice, equal rights for all nations and peoples of the USSR, equal rights for men and women, the right to work and recreation, to education and housing, to medical aid and material security in old age--such are the inalienable realities of the society of mature socialism, whose fundamental law reads: "Solicitude of all for the well-being of everyone, and solicitude of everyone for the well-being of all". It is not out of place to state this once again today, when the world is broadly observing Human Rights Day.

People have no right which ranks higher than the right to life. Mankind cannot and will not tolerate the actions of those forces in the imperialist camp that, for the sake of selfish political benefits, are prepared to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. Mankind cannot and will not tolerate that. As a result of the arms race unleashed by the imperialists, military spending of states now exceeds \$1 billion daily, while the stockpiles of nuclear weapons are enough to exterminate the population of the world several times over. And it is precisely socialism that is the bastion and defender of peace.

The countries of socialism--and this has been reaffirmed with renewed vigour at the recent Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries--are emphatically coming out in favour of strengthening the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against the threat of war, for the policy of peace, disarmament, detente and equal cooperation.

How many millions of dollars, marks and pounds sterling have been spent and are still being spent by the apologists of capitalism, who through massive propaganda seek to depict the capitalist order as a kind of "bastion of democracy"? But of what kind of democracy can one speak if in the United States, for instance, which is proclaimed in the West as virtually the principal "bastion of freedom", the total surveillance effected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation alone covers 160 million American citizens, while thousands of political prisoners, as admitted by none other than the former United States permanent representative at the United Nations, Andrew Young, are languishing in American jails? But of what "prosperity" and "well-being" can one speak if the very same United States, the richest country of the capitalist world, has 23 million illiterates and over 26 million citizens have income below even the official subsistence minimum?

Can one square the racial discrimination prevailing in the United States against Blacks, Indians, "Chicanos", the cancer of corruption, the ulcer of organized crime, the Watergate disgrace and the scandalous "Billygate" exposures with the very concept of democracy? Here is one more figure characterizing the state of human rights in the "free West", there are 17 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries, who are not only deprived of the right to work and to earn a piece of bread, but are shelterless as well.

No, both ends do not meet with Messrs propagandists and advocates of the notorious "Western way of life". Observing Human Rights Day, Soviet people once again reaffirm their resolve undeviatingly to strengthen the positions of socialism. At one with the international community, they are raising their voice of protest against imperialist exploitation and arbitrariness, for democracy, peace and social progress.

PENETRATION OF GULF THROUGH EGYPTIAN BASES NOTED

LD112128 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 11 Dec, TASS--The United States is conducting intensive negotiations with Egypt on conditions for the use by the Pentagon of the Ra's Banas Military Base on the Red Sea coast and on the status of American servicemen stationed on it, the newspaper Boston GLOBE reports, quoting officials in Washington and Cairo. The newspaper points out that the talks focus on questions of reconstructing and modernizing the base to accommodate simultaneously 16,000 servicemen.

As is known, the Pentagon has already allocated for these purposes more than 400 million dollars. The overall costs of building the military facility will be 2.6 billion dollars. "Military sources" described the construction as the costliest project of the U.S. Defense Department abroad since the time of the Vietnam war, the newspaper stresses. The American military stationed on the base will be granted "special rights"--the application of Egyptian laws will not, practically, spread to them.

It is not accidental that Washington attaches great importance to the Ra's Banas base. It is assigned the role of trans-shipping point for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force created for armed interference in domestic affairs of the sovereign states of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

The rapid military penetration by the United States into that region, currently underway, is envisaged by the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat in respect to the Persian Gulf countries. This doctrine has been proclaimed by Washington on the invented pretext of the protection of the U.S. "vital interests" although it is common knowledge that the Persian Gulf region is situated thousands of kilometers away from the United States. It is from Ra's Banas and other military strongholds used by the Pentagon that Washington threatens with the use of force the countries in that part of the world. These aims are served by the concentration in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean of the naval armada and intensive military build-up. The Washington administration's policy is turning the region into an increasingly more dangerous seat of international tensions.

PUSTOV: U.S. EXPLOITING GULF WAR FOR OWN ENDS

LD111147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Protracted Conflict"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq military conflict has assumed a protracted nature. Both sides are preparing for a long campaign. Their line of combat contact can be judged only approximately, from a statement by General Fallahi, acting chief of the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff. In the near future, he said, the Iranian Army will complete its preparations to launch a general offensive along the whole front--from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab through (Sumar), Mehran, Dezful, Shush, Susangerd and Ahvaz to Abadan. Judging by both sides' military communiqués, Iraqi troops are occupying positions in a number of places and fighting the east of the aforementioned cities. However of the most important centers they only hold the oil port of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr].

The advance by Iraqi troops in the first stage of the war into the heart of the southwestern part of Iranian territory can be explained by a number of factors. The most important among these is considered by foreign military specialist to be the concentration of the Iranian Army's main forces a long way from the front--in the country's central, northern and eastern regions. The Army is continuing to live through a difficult period. It is experiencing shortages of command personnel as a result of being purged of pro-shah generals and officers and an acute shortage of spare parts for armaments delivered back in the shah's day by the United States. In the main militia formations--detachments of the "Islamic Revolution Guards"--are operating at the front. Their tenacity and courage do not compensate sufficiently for their lack of military training and combat experience.

A particularly difficult situation for Iranian troops has emerged in Khuzestan Province, primarily in the so-called "oil triangle" with the apexes in Abadan, Khuninshahr and Ahvaz. This is a region whose strategic significance is chiefly determined by the rich oil deposits here. It is considered that control over these could exert if not a decisive then at least a substantial influence on the war's outcome as a whole. It is no mere chance that it is precisely here that the most bitter battles have been fought and the advance of Iraqi troops has been the most substantial. Their success has been favored by the flat terrain and the presence of a comparatively dense network of railroads and paved and dirt roads.

However, this offensive has recently clearly come to a standstill. Military operations are assuming a positioned nature and as a rule are limited to intensive artillery skirmishes, sallies by commando detachments and also air raids. To a considerable extent the nature of operations is determined by the recently started period of heavy rains which make the ground unsuitable for tanks, infantry combat vehicles and armored carriers. At the same time foreign observers note that the resistance of Iranian troops is becoming increasingly well organized and persistent with the course of time. The military conflict has to some extent pushed into the background the contradictions between various social strata of society and political groupings in Iran.

Highly contradictory military communiques are still coming out of Baghdad and Tehran. At the same time they note the bitter nature of the clashes and cite impressive figures of losses and damage, primarily in the main sector of Iraq's and Iran's economic potential--the oil industry. The damage is calculated in tens of billions of dollars. Other installations are being subjected to continual air raids--railroad stations, port and airport buildings, bridges, dams, power stations...with every passing day the two countries are increasingly undermining their material, human and other resources, which are necessary for economic development, raising the people's living standard and opposing U.S. imperialism. The conflict is deflecting the attention of the Arab world and of all Muslim countries from opposing Israeli aggression.

As the Libyan paper JAMAHIRIYAH stresses, there is also a "third main participant" in the Iran-Iraq conflict--U.S. imperialism. It is U.S. imperialism which is interested in continuing and expanding the bloody skirmishes, seeing them as additional opportunities for strengthening its positions in the region. It is U.S. imperialism which is mounting an inflammatory campaign tossing out misinformation about the desire of the warring sides to block the Strait of Hormuz and using the suspension of Iranian and Iraqi oil supplies for speculative ends. The panic-stricken cries about the "threat to the vital interests" of the West are not abating, although both Iran and Iraq have voiced their readiness to guarantee safe passage for tankers and the reservoirs of the industrially developed countries, according to the Washington POST, "are full to the limit with oil".

The aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone is being used by Washington to further step up its military presence there--strengthening the naval armada to a level superior to that of the navy of all the countries of the region combined, strengthening military bases and making provocative shows of strength. In a fever of bellicose passion Admiral Bayne, former U.S. naval commander in the Near East, even went so far as to speak of the possibility of a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz(?). No, not by the Iranians nor by the Arabs, but by America and its minions. The United States, according to him, "would not suffer seriously" from such a blockade.

Now, with the Pentagon's fist raised above the Persian Gulf, Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, advises "subtle, nonfrontal" action. You cannot deny Brzezinski's ability to act on the quiet. He proved it this summer for example during his tour of Near East countries, where according to Paris' LE FIGARO, he resorted to "extremely skillfull incitement" in order to set Iraq against Iran. Brzezinski considers the hasty dispatch to Saudi Arabia of U.S. Advance Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft and their flights in the vicinity of Iran's and Iraq's airspace as an example of "nonfrontal" actions.

As for the "subtlety" of the same plan, there is nothing to compare, in Brzezinski's opinion, with his proposal to create a "regional security framework for the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region." The plan, to put it bluntly, is not without ulterior motives. The fact is that U.S. neocolonial policy in the Near and Middle East, founded on the Camp David deal, is generally acknowledged to have reached a deadlock. "When J. Carter leaves the White House on 20 January," the New York DAILY NEWS says, "it is highly probable that the Camp David process will disappear with him..." And consequently it needs some kind of replacement. Even now, judging by U.S. press reports, there are two tendencies in Washington's influential circles. The supporters of the first propose still leaning on Israel and giving it broad military assistance. The supporters of the second advise "putting the emphasis on contacts with moderate Arab states."

It is indisputable that Israel remains America's "most faithful ally." However it is also indisputable that Israel is completely isolated among the peoples of the Near and Middle East--a process which even As-Sadat's capitulatory policy has not managed to prevent. As for Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries which the creators of "subtle" diplomacy intend to squeeze into the "regional security framework," it is really difficult to overestimate their significance. Moreover not only in the Near and Middle East. Their stocks of raw energy materials and the strategic position they occupy to a considerable degree determine the situation in other regions of the world too. The military bases in Saudi Arabia, located "in the very center of the oil-producing Persian Gulf," the WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses, are of much greater significance than the bases acquired by the United States in Somalia, Kenya and even Oman.

Taking all these factors into account the idea is being hatched of knocking together a military alliance in the Gulf region hypocritically called a "security pact." Washington is once again using the Iran-Iraq conflict as a pretext for implementing this venture, fueling an atmosphere of fear and anti-Soviet hysteria around it in every possible way. The same Admiral Bayne, for example, is resorting to the most flagrant slander against the USSR, maintaining that it is allegedly "controlling the war in the Gulf" and "directing the course of events." Fantastic inventions on this score were needed in order to create a military bloc in the Gulf area after the fashion and likeness of NATO capable of "cooperating with the West."

Thus the latest relapse into bloc-mania conceals the hidden aims of Washington's hegemonist course: to turn the territory of Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf countries into its own strategic bridgehead and their armed forces into an appendage of the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, to place them at the service of the American oil monopolies and use them to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of southwest Asia.

As was noted at the 5 December Moscow meeting of leading figures of the Warsaw Pact member states, "in various regions of the world there remain centers of military confrontations and tension. New conflicts are emerging. The situation requires heightened vigilance in relation to the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces and attempts by reaction to harm the positions of the socialist countries, the developing states and national liberation movements."

Unmasking and foiling the insidious designs of U.S. imperialism is one of the most important and necessary conditions for putting an end to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is fraught with highly dangerous consequences, for a peaceful settlement of their disputes and for an improvement in the situation throughout the Persian Gulf region and beyond its borders.

JAPANESE-CHINESE TALKS REVEAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD101513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent Yu. Bandura: "Held Captive by Contradictions"]

[Text] Tokyo--The first Japanese-Chinese conference at ministerial level has ended in Beijing. The meeting showed that if the two countries' governments are going to meet each other halfway on the path of economic and political rapprochement, then it is along different paths, pursuing their own, far from coinciding, goals.

The central point on the conference's agenda was, according to the newspapers, the discussion of the problem of economic ties between the two countries. Only 2 years or so ago Japan's economic circles were hypnotized by the myth of a "Chinese Eldorado." Today, Tokyo prefers not to mention its recent misconception. Literally on the eve of the present conference the Chinese side removed from the list of its orders in Japan major projects like the construction of the second section of the Baoshan metallurgical combine, the Dongeng chemical combine and a plan for the production of compressors. Nor have hopes for Chinese oil been justified.

The Japanese delegation deemed it necessary to express dissatisfaction to its interlocutors over the inconsistency of China's economic policy. Hearing the comment without objections, the Chinese side nonetheless affirmed: It is best for Japan not to pin any hopes on large-scale orders and oil.

To judge by the results of the conference, Beijing and Tokyo see the way out of the prevailing situation in increasing Japanese loans and introducing Japanese capital into the Chinese economy. However, today the two capitals prefer not to voice their former optimism on this issue either. It is true that those taking part in the Beijing talks hastened to declare the conference to be "a new stage in Japanese-Chinese relations." But this assessment can be accepted only with one stipulation: The contradictions between the two countries are more noticeable from the vantage point of this "new stage."

PRC USES TALKS WITH JAPAN FOR ANTI-SOVIET APPEALS

LD101031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Turn"]

[Text] The first Chinese-Japanese ministerial conference was held this week. Six cabinet members--responsible for foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and industry, transportation, farming and economic planning--came from Tokyo to attend it. The Chinese side was represented by the leaders of corresponding departments, including three State Council vice premiers. It was agreed this spring, during Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan, that meetings should be held alternately in Beijing and Tokyo.

Tokyo official circles, alarmed by the slow growth of trade between the two countries, strove to take advantage of the first ministerial conference to activate economic ties. The fact is that the happy prospects of economic cooperation which Beijing had gone all out to publicize prior to the signing of the Chinese-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" proved to be a bluff. The economic promises were used for political purposes, particularly to give this treaty an anti-Soviet direction.

In practice the "unprecedented opportunities" for expanding trade, which the Japanese businessmen dreamed of, immediately came up against two obstacles. First, the revision of the "four modernizations" program led to the curtailment of purchases of Japanese industrial equipment. [paragraph continues]

For example, the construction of the second phase of the Baoshan metallurgical combine--the biggest Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation project--was postponed. Second, China decided to significantly cut supplies of oil--its main export item to Japan. It once pledged to sell 9.5 million tons in 1981 and 15 million tons in 1982, but Japan will now get only 8.3 million tons in each of these years.

Tokyo is trying to soften the blow by expanding purchases of Chinese coal and also by assisting it in extraction and transportation. Beijing has been offered credit to finance the construction of two ports and three railroad lines. But the presentation of this matter was not enough to make the conference predominantly economic in content.

The ministerial meeting's discussion of international problems (the situation in South-east Asia, the consequences of the U.S. election, policy vis-a-vis the USSR) confirmed that Beijing is conniving at the militarization of Japan, the strengthening of its alliance with the United States and the buildup of the imperialist military presence in Asia, regarding this as a favorable factor in terms of its hegemonist designs. State Council Vice Premier Huang Hua snapped up the opportunity to use the conference for anti-Soviet appeals, stressing the "common" strategic interests of China and Japan. The conference demonstrated that Beijing has not stopped trying to form a bloc with reactionary circles in Tokyo on an anti-Soviet basis.

BROWN TO ASK FOR INCREASED ARMS SPENDING IN TOKYO

LD112154 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Kuchko reports:

The U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, has arrived in Japan. During his three-day visit, he will meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa and will hold talks with the leadership of the National Defence Department of Japan. The sides will discuss the question of increasing Tokyo's military allocations, strengthening the Japanese-American military cooperation, as well as Japan's bigger "contribution" to Western militaristic preparations.

To make Japan honour its "commitments" in increasing the spendings on the arms race and continue obediently in the wake of Washington's policy makes the main aim of the Pentagon chief's visit to the Japanese islands.

The American administration insists that Japan and its other allies in aggressive blocs should follow its foreign-policy line, dangerous for the cause of peace.

"A trip by a representative of the American Government at a time of the preparations of a new budget to achieve bigger military allocations is unprecedented," the AKAHATA writes. Forcing Tokyo to take on an additional burden of the accelerated build-up of the military potential, the USA hopes to shift a number of the functions of the American troops in the Pacific onto the Japanese Armed Forces so as to use the released U.S. troops in aggressive actions in other parts of the world and, primarily, in the Middle East.

The military and diplomatic departments of Japan act as Washington's active assistants in the cause of pushing Tokyo toward militarization. According to today's newspapers, during their meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki, leaders of the National Defence Department and Foreign Ministry insisted on increasing military allocations in the state budget for the coming financial year by 9.7 percent.

Washington's demand and the course of the Japanese reactionary forces, advocating the revival of militarism and military might, cause grave concern among the Japanese public. Japan's contribution to peace should be its economic cooperation with all countries and not the buildup of its armed forces, the influential MAINICHI stresses.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON USSR-DPRK COOPERATION TALKS

LD091409 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49 Signed To Press 1 Dec 80 p 22

[Text] TASS--A protocol was signed on 26 November in Moscow on results of talks between the USSR Gosplan and DPRK State Planning Committee on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK for 1981-85.

The protocol envisages the further development of trade and economic cooperation in key sectors of the two countries' national economies and on this basis an increase in reciprocal deliveries of machines, equipment and other goods. The USSR will continue to give economic and technical assistance in constructing and expanding industrial installations in the DPRK.

The protocol was signed by N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and (Ten Von Kuk), vice chairman of the DPRK State Planning Committee.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION END DPRK VISIT

LD041709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.G. Arkhipov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department was in the DPRK from 17 through 25 November in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

The delegation familiarized itself with the KWP's experience of work in directing the development of the mining industry.

The delegation was received by Hong Si-hak, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

MPRP PLENUM DISCUSSES DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

LD081445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Ulaanbaatar, 20 Nov--A MPRP Central Committee plenum was held here today. It examined the draft plan for the development of the national economy and culture and also the draft state budget for Mongolia for 1981. The plenum decided to convene the 18th MPRP Congress for 26 May 1981.

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, who spoke at the plenum, stressed that the MPRP is approaching its next congress rallied closely under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and enriched with new experience in socialist building. In the years which have elapsed since the 17th party congress the Mongolian working people, with the support of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have achieved considerable successes.

Speaking of achievements in various sectors of the economy, Yu. Tsedenbal noted that, according to preliminary figures, fixed production capital has increased 70 percent over the past 5 years.

The main direction of the country's socioeconomic development in the new 5-year plan, he went on to say, will be, as before, the further upsurge of the working people's material well-being and cultural standard. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase national economic fixed capital 60 percent.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

'Joint Declaration'

LD111740 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 11 Dec 80

["Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration"--TASS headline]

[Text] The Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Recalling the relations of close and traditional friendship established between them and expressing the firm resolve of their governments and peoples for the further development of these relations,

Aware of their responsibility for the promotion of international peace and noting with concern the deterioration in the present-day international situation,

Reiterating their common commitment to development of cooperation between nations in accordance with the principles of peaceful co-existence,

Determined to carry on persistent struggle for peace and international security, national independence of peoples, against all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and for the lofty ideals of mankind recorded in the Charter of the United Nations,

Declare their firm intention, in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR, to continue strengthening and deepening Indo-Soviet friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of international peace and security.

India and the Soviet Union note with profound satisfaction that the relations between them which have been fruitfully developing for decades in an atmosphere of friendship and trust, provide an eloquent example of practical implementation of the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with differing socio-economic systems. These relations are developing to the mutual benefit of the peoples of both the countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides are convinced that the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is a vivid embodiment of the high level of their dynamically developing multi-faceted relations and traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries that constitute an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world.

They note with satisfaction the significant progress in the field of their economic, commercial and scientific and technological cooperation, developing on a planned and long-term basis in accordance with the agreement of further development of economic and trade cooperation of 29th November, 1973, and the long-term programme of economic trade, scientific and technical cooperation of 15th March, 1979. Their cooperation makes an essential contribution in the solution of national economy problems facing the peoples of the two countries. Thus, the trade turnover between India and the USSR has increased in 1980 more than twice as compared with 1975 as envisaged in the joint Indo-Soviet declaration signed in November, 1973 by H.E. Mr L.I. Brezhnev and H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Soviet Union will continue to cooperate in the construction of large-scale projects in India and in the development of especially important sectors of its economy. The two sides are convinced that the agreements concluded during the present visit will provide a new impetus to the development of still closed economic cooperation between them.

The Indian side appreciates the valuable contributions made by the Soviet Union in India's efforts aimed at self-reliance and its achievements not only in the field of economy, but in other important fields as well.

The two sides reiterate that they attach great significance to the mutual enrichment of their national cultures and strengthening the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union through expanding cultural exchanges and contacts.

India and the Soviet Union recognize that their relations of mutual understanding, confidence and all-round cooperation, are of major significance for peace and stability in Asia and in the world. They reaffirm their determination to continue developing these relations and thus to effectively promote the improvement of the international situation.

India and the Soviet Union firmly believe that the most important objective facing mankind is the strengthening of peace and the prevention of a new world war and they will do their utmost in contributing towards that lofty end.

The two sides note with concern the deterioration in the international environment, the persistence of unresolved problems and emergence of new hotbeds of tension. They call for the maintenance and development of detente and its universalisation.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm their conviction that interstate relations should develop on the basis of the fundamental and universally recognized principles such as renunciation of the threat or use of force, respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Indian side gives a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's constructive efforts and proposals aimed at cessation of the arms race, achieving disarmament and reducing international tensions.

The Soviet side gives a high appraisal of the significant contribution of the peaceful foreign policy of India based on non-alignment to the preservation of international peace and security.

The two sides note that, in view of the deterioration in the international situation and the escalation of the arms race, this is an urgent necessity for concrete measures aimed at finding solutions to the most pressing problems.

India and the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that the task of the highest priority facing the world today is the cessation of the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and the implementation of effective measures towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Both sides reiterate their readiness to co-operate fully with each other and with all other states in achieving this goal.

India and the Soviet Union attach the highest significance to the adoption of immediate measures in stopping the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and the effective implementation of these measures. They call for early measures for the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, for the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. A part of funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to developing countries.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm the primary importance they attach to the development of co-operation in the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in Asia on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. They are convinced that the outstanding issues in Asia and the world as a whole can and should be resolved by peaceful means so as to enable the countries of the region to devote their energies to the task of national development.

The two sides emphasise the urgent need for a comprehensive, durable and just settlement of the west Asia problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israel's forces from all the Arab territories occupied by it, the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine and the securing of their legitimate rights, including their inalienable right to the establishment of their own state as well as ensuring the right of all states of west Asia to independent existence and development.

The two sides express serious concern over the hotbeds of tension in southwest Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions paying full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the countries of the region. They call upon the countries of the region to expeditiously terminate the armed conflicts, to exercise restraint and co-operate constructively for reducing tension and restoring peace. India and the Soviet Union reiterate their opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They are confident that negotiated political solution alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems of the region.

India and the Soviet Union support the desire of the states in Southeast Asia for normalising the situation in that area and for making Southeast Asia a region of durable peace and stability. Both sides also support the efforts of the countries of Southeast Asia to develop relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation. India and the Soviet Union oppose outside interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm their readiness to co-operate in the early implementation of the U.N. declaration on the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and support the decision of the U.N. General Assembly to hold a conference in this regard. They call for the dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases existing in the area, such as Diego Garcia, for preventing the creation of new bases and condemn any attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean under any pretext whatsoever.

The two sides call for strict implementation of the U.N. declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples as applied to all territories in the Indian Ocean which are still under colonial domination. They support the just demand of Mauritius for the return of the Chagos archipelago including the island of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

India and the Soviet Union regard the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order as one of the most topical tasks. They resolutely condemn any manifestations of the policy of new-colonialism, discrimination and methods of pressure in inter-state economic relations. Two sides favour, in particular, ensuring of fair, stable and equitable prices for the exports of developing countries.

India and the Soviet Union are unanimous in considering that the non-aligned movement is an important factor in maintaining and strengthening world peace and in lessening international tension. They take note of the positive role which the non-aligned movement can play in the peaceful settlement of conflict situations in various parts of the world and assess positively the initiatives taken by the non-aligned movement towards this end.

The Soviet Union puts a high value on India's role as an active member of the non-aligned movement in augmenting its contribution to the maintenance of world peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and every form of domination.

India and the Soviet Union, whose peoples have for centuries been contributing, through their talent and labour, to the development of human civilization, deem it necessary to draw the attention of all states and peoples of the world to the fact that the course of world events has brought to the forefront such problems of global importance as rational use of the energy resources of the earth, search for and development of new sources of energy, use of the riches of the world ocean and the results of the outer space exploration in the interest of all mankind, conservation of nature for the present and future generations, eradication of disease and famine.

India and the Soviet Union highly value the happy tradition of maintaining regular contacts on major questions of relations between them and on important international problems of common interest, which serves to deepen Indo-Soviet cooperation in various fields. They will continue the practice of developing contacts and consultations between them at the political level and the further diversification and strengthening of bilateral economic, commercial, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

Special significance is attached by the two sides to Indo-Soviet meetings and contacts at the highest level which provide an opportunity for reviewing the results and setting new targets in the development of relations between India and the Soviet Union, deepen their mutual understanding and co-operation in the strengthening of international peace. They express profound satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, H.E. Mr L.I. Brezhnev to India, which has in many ways given a new content to traditional Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation and constituted a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

During the visit, the following documents were signed:

1. Agreement on economic and technical co-operation
2. Trade agreement for the years 1981-1985
3. Programme of cultural, scientific and educational exchanges for the years 1981-1982
4. Protocol on the co-operation in the field of cinematography.

H.E. Mr L.I. Brezhnev expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and the people of the Republic of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his party. He invited the President of India, H.E. Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to visit the Soviet Union. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

Indira Gandhi

L. Brezhnev

Prime Minister of the
Republic of India

General Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
CPSU, Chairman of the
Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the USSR

New Delhi, 10 December 1980

Return to Moscow

LD111458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from New Delhi where he was staying on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the president, the prime minister and the Government of India.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers accompanying Leonid Brezhnev, also returned to Moscow.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and other comrades.

Among the welcoming party was Mehrotra, Indian charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union, and the diplomatic staff of the Indian Embassy in Moscow.

Also returning to Moscow were Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; Firyubin, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mogilevets, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs; Samoteykin, referent of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

PRAVDA VIEWS INDIAN COMMENT ON BREZHNEV VISIT

LD110949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Special correspondents I. Vorozheykin, V. Shirokov and V. Shurygin dispatch: "Time-Tested"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 8 Dec--L.I. Brezhnev's current visit to India is eliciting tremendous interest among the world public, since it marks yet another stage in the development of Soviet-Indian relations. The reliable foundation of these relations is the 1971 peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, which reflected the two people's desires and aspirations.

At the 25th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev spoke with the utmost clarity of the significance that people in our country attach to developing relations with India. "We attach special importance to friendship with the great country...." he said. "Close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant course."

Soviet people view with respect India's foreign policy, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. This course is notable for its love of peace, commonsense and realism.

For their part Indians greatly appreciate the tremendous contribution the Soviet Union makes to the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace and develop friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples. They view with approval the line consistently implemented by the USSR, which is aimed at supporting the people's just struggle for freedom and independence and for peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race, maintaining and developing international detente, and ensuring mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres.

The further Soviet-Indian summit meetings held today provide cogent confirmation of the coincidence of view on a wide range of international problems and are evidence of the mutual desire to raise the relations between our countries to a still higher level.

"India's national interests," the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes today, "demand the consolidation of friendship with the Soviet Union." The prominent Indian political commentator V.D. Chopra points in the newspaper PATRIOT to the hopelessness and futility of the attempts by certain pro-American and pro-Beijing figures to drive a wedge into the close relations linking India and the USSR. "Indian-Soviet cooperation," he emphasizes, "strengthens India's economic independence and therefore also its independent stance in international affairs."

"Every time the imperialists have made attempts to undermine India's sovereignty and independence, the USSR has invariably sided with India," Indian member of Parliament H.K. Shastri says. "Vivid evidence of this is the Soviet Union's stance on the Kashmir issue, its stance during the struggle to liberate Goa and eliminate other vestiges of colonialism on Indian soil, and also its stance during the 1962 Chinese aggression and the Indian-Pakistani military conflicts."

During his first visit to India, in December 1961, L.I. Brezhnev welcomes on behalf of the Soviet people the elimination of vestiges of colonialism in India. At that time the United States had submitted to the Security Council a resolution demanding that India return to the colonialists Goa and their other former possessions. The Indian people had yet another opportunity then to see for themselves who their true friends were.

Today, when a keen political struggle is underway in the world arena between the forces advocating peace, respect for the peoples' rights and the relaxation of tension, and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression, the remarks of the USSR and Indian leaders are being interpreted as a call for realism and a considered approach to be shown toward focal international problems and for ways of solving them to be persistently sought. The heightened interest in these remarks is also explained by the fact that people in India, as throughout the world, are well aware of L.I. Brezhnev's tireless activity in the struggle for peace and the wisdom and farsightedness he shows in solving the most complex problems of international life.

...The first day of L.I. Brezhnev's stay in the capital of friendly India is over. From the aircraft gangway to the official meetings at the Presidential Palace and the prime minister's residence, he has been accompanied by cordial greetings, smiles of joy and firm handshakes. That is the way things are when friends who are sincerely interested in consolidating their longstanding friendship meet.

AFGHAN DAILY CITED ON BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

LD111304 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Dec (BAKHITAR)--HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, organ of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in its today's issue carries an article about the visit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to India which says:

The official and friendly visit of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, president of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR to India under the present complex conditions of the world and at a time when to get the political position of the world improved has turned to a vital task is of tremendous significance.

The event can be evaluated as an epoch-making phenomenon in the development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India and in the maintaining lasting peace in Asia. The foundations of which are based on joint common struggle for peace and progress against imperialism.

The visit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev will play a special prominent role in foiling all the conspiracies of international imperialism in order to maintain security, independence and the national sovereignty of the region.

In connection with the mutual friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union this article writes:

In the friendly country of revolutionary Afghanistan, the USSR and India have become united on the foundation of positions and the common objectives of struggle for peace and security of the toiling peoples of the Asian countries, the region, the world and the international issues such as disarmament, detente, relaxation of international tension, solution of disputed issues by peaceful means and struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

In this respect the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India held in 1971 is of prime importance which has left positive impact on all international issues and is in conformity with the vital interests of all mankind.

HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in the article "The Truth of April Revolution" stresses that the imperialist reaction forces and their accomplices Beijing and the reaction of the region endeavour to turn the vast region of Asia to the hot bed of tension. The adventurous ambitions of Washington and her allies is very dangerous to peace. Now it has become quite evident that they have jeopardized peace in the region and the world through the deployment and concentration of deterrent forces in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf area, aggravation of conspiratory and aggressive actions in the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and continuation of military intervention in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, threatening Iran and organisation of destructive activities.

The Soviet Union together with the Asian countries have consistently and unshakably come out for the preservation of lasting peace and security in Asia.

It is evident that the official and friendly visit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev will commence an important phase in the further development and fruitful relations between the Soviet Union and India and will play a great role in the consolidation of peace in the continent of Asia and in the international security. The friendship and cooperation between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics forms a glorious page in the history of the international relations of India, which is an outstanding example of the selfless cooperation between the countries having different social systems and is of great significance for the cause of peace in the world. The imperialist forces led by the criminal imperialism of the USA in alliance with the hegemonist China and the attached regimes desperately attempt to change the whole region of the Indian Ocean, the south and the southwest of the Asia into a region of conflict and a source of danger and tension.

This danger emanates from the shameless attempts of Washington and Beijing. Right now the territory of Pakistan is changed to a spring-board of aggression and provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the centre of sedition against India. But the course of the international situation shows clearly that the conspiracies and seditions of the Washington-Beijing axis is doomed to definite and deadly defeat.

The people of India welcome the visit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to their country.

The warm welcome of the toiling people of India accorded to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and his meetings with the leaders of India can play an important role in the strengthening of peace in the region, where the greedy eyes of the world-devouring imperialism is seriously engaged in jeopardizing the situation.

KARMAL ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

LD112033 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Dec, TASS--Afghanistan's first ever congress of agricultural cooperatives opened in the Afghan capital today. It is attended by about 650 representatives of all provinces of the country. They will discuss the tasks facing the cooperative movement at the present-day stage, questions of boosting agricultural production. The congress will elect the steering bodies of the cooperative movement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The speech at the congress was made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. The April revolution, he said, has been the turning point in the history of Afghanistan, the beginning of its national revival, economic and cultural upsurge. At the present stage of this national-democratic revolution, even more favourable conditions were created for creative labour of the Afghan people, for building a new fair and prosperous society.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan sets to itself the following aims: elimination of all feudal relations, elimination of large landownership, distribution of land among landless and land-starved peasants and farm hands, the raising of the national economy, improvement of the living standards of the working people.

The Afghan people have attained certain successes in settlement of these tasks, said Babrak Karmal. But these successes would have been more significant, if an end had been put to provocations and subversive activities of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction against the people's system in Afghanistan.

To all those who encroach upon the democratic gains of the April revolution it is high time to realize that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The people's power enjoys broad support of the working people of Afghanistan. If earlier counter-revolution still managed through deceit and false slogans to draw into its activities part of the politically-immature population, now the bloody crimes of counter-revolution, its attempts to terrorize the civilians have opened the people's eyes. They actively rose up for defence of the gains of the revolution, independence, and sovereignty of the country.

Babrak Karmal highly appreciate the assistance of the Soviet Union. Siding with Afghanistan in these difficult days are the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and all progressive and democratic forces of the world. Touching upon his official friendly visit to the USSR, Babrak Karmal emphasized that it was a historical milestone in the development and consolidation of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Afghan and Soviet peoples.

Babrak Karmal touched upon the question of establishing a national fatherland front in the country. The peasantry, he said, within the framework of its socio-political organization which is to be formed at the congress, will take a direct and active part in the creative labour in building a bright future of the homeland.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'DEFEAT OF MERCENARY GANGS'

LD111131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Defeat of Gangs"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Dec--The central Afghan newspapers have published reports from the provinces of successful operations to wipe out counterrevolutionary elements and render them harmless. [paragraph continues]

In recent weeks gangs have been defeated in Herat, Qondozi, Balkh, Parvan, and Fariab provinces. Many bandits have been taken prisoner and handed over to the investigation organs. The DRA People's Armed Forces, party activists, the security forces, and the civilian population are taking part in the defeat of the mercenary gangs. As a result of the operations, weapons of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani manufacture have been seized.

The newspaper ANIS has published a reportage from a correspondent in Jowzjan Province on a meeting of many thousands of local inhabitants--workers, employees, intelligentsia and representatives of women's and youth organizations--held in the province center, the city of Shibarghan, in which those assembled expressed their solidarity with the PDPA and the DRA Revolutionary Government.

PAKISTAN 'CHIEF BASE' FOR WAR AGAINST DRA

LD102340 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Pakistan's former justice minister, one of the leaders of the prohibited political party Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Mijan Mahmoud 'Ali Kasuri has described as "the worst mockery" of democracy the decision of Ziaul Haq's military administration to "celebrate" in the country the human rights day. The Pakistani opposition figure stressed that over the last three years, i.e. during Ziaul Haq's rule, Pakistanis have been deprived of civil rights, human rights as well as of the rights guaranteed to Moslems by Islam.

In actual fact, to say that the human rights day, which is being marked today by people of goodwill in the whole world, is being "observed" in Pakistan in a rather peculiar manner would be an understatement. This "peculiarity" is dictated by those conditions of life which the military administration is imposing upon the country.

Pakistan's people is deprived of elementary civil rights. The administration has banned all the political parties, closed all the civilian courts, gave free rein to military tribunals and introduced a Draconian censorship. Opponents of these Draconian measures are being subjected--as the lightest degree of punishment---to public floggings. According to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, from the moment of the July 1977 military coup d'etat the military administration has thrown behind the bars and subjected to persecutions tens of thousands of political opponents. According to data of international organizations, in Pakistani jails the political prisoners are subjected to tortures as a result of which the "prisoners on conscience" not infrequently die an agonizing death.

The panorama of today's life in Pakistan would not be complete without a mention of the fact that by the actions of Washington and Beijing, Pakistan's territory has been transformed, with Islamabad's consent, into the chief base for the undeclared war against the democratic regime in Afghanistan.

These data have probably enabled the American journal NATION to describe the current regime in Pakistan as "one of the most ruthless and repressive regimes in Asia".

As to General Ziaul Haq himself, on this score he happens to hold a diametrically opposite opinion. "Today in Pakistan a firm and durable foundation has already been laid for the development of democracy, and the edifice built on it will be durable and lasting", he harangued recently in the province of Baluchistan.

To engage in polemics with the general would, as we see it, an exercise in futility because the military rule of Pakistan has developed its own, highly specific notion of democracy. In this connection, one would only like to ask what is the mainstay of that "democracy generals' style" without which its "firm and durable foundation" would crumble? Is this the Draconian press censorship imposed by the administration? Or is it the public floggings without which, if one is to believe some of the generals, democracy ceases to be one?

LESSONS OF 1968 HAVE 'CONTINUING HISTORICAL VALUE'

LD121015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 5

[Candidate of Historical Sciences M. Mukhtasipov book review under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "The Valuable Experience of History"]

[Test] Ten years ago, in December 1970, a CPCZ Central Committee plenum adopted the historic resolution "The Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." This document crystallized and interpreted the experience of the struggle by the party's Marxist-Leninist forces to resolutely overcome the right-wing revisionist, opportunist danger within the ranks of the CPCZ, which was a dramatic page in history.

The CPCZ Central Committee document rightly notes that the process of development of socialist revolution in present-day conditions has its own objective laws and criteria. As the Czechoslovak communists' experience confirmed, among the constant, unchanging principles of socialism are: the leading position of the working class and its vanguard--the Communist Party; the socialist states' role as the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat; Marxist-Leninist ideology and its dissemination by all means of mass influence; socialist ownership of the means of production and the principle of planned leadership of the national economy; and the principles of proletarian internationalism and their consistent implementation in foreign policy, particularly with respect to the Soviet Union. These are the resolution's main conclusions.

And, the further the events of the 1968-1969 political crisis in Czechoslovakia recede into the past, the brighter and more visible becomes the magnitude of the feat of communists loyal to Marxism-Leninism, who defended the bright ideals of socialism, the nation's honor and its present and future in the acute ideological struggle against rightwing revisionists.

These unforgettable pages in the CPCZ's history are brilliantly reflected in a monograph by the eminent Czechoslovak scholar V. Bejda, "Politics and Ideology" (Footnote), (Vasil Bejda, "Politics and Ideology" [Politika i Ideologiya], Moscow, Progress Publishing House). In his research the author profoundly reveals the topical significance of the historical experience of the CPCZ's ideological struggle against those who sought to reverse society's development under the banner of "democratic" socialism.

V. Bejda writes: "The consistent ideological surmounting of the rightwing opportunist and revisionist ballast of the crisis years...is not just a matter of the past, but also a constant, urgent task in the present.... An analysis of Czechoslovak events of the 1968-1969 crisis period and its lessons are of continuing historical value for the entire international communist movement. The correctness of this conclusion arises from the fact that it is a question of the analysis and the lessons of one of the most stubborn postwar class battles between the world of socialism and the joint forces of internal (Czechoslovak) and international reaction."

It is this acuteness of class confrontation and the process of its development, as subversive intrigues by enemies of socialism were stepped up against the Czechoslovak people's great social gains, that forms the basis of V. Bejda's interesting book, which is filled with brilliant journalistic fervor.

With substantial factual material the author reveals the objective and subjective sources and causes of the maturing political crisis in Czechoslovakia in the sixties. In this connection the book convincingly exposes all kinds of falsifiers, who try to present any difficulties and complications in the process of building socialism as "errors" and deformations in the policy of ruling communist parties.

The book shows that the main reason for the emergence of the rightwing reformist wing in the Czechoslovak Communist Party was associated with internal and external factors influencing the distribution of class and social forces and the degree of maturity and the depth of socialist transformations. At the same time the work notes that consideration of subjective errors and difficulties which has arisen objectively in the course of building socialism were also clearly reflected in the policy and actions of counterrevolutionary forces. But these circumstances were not the source of the emergence and strengthening of the antisocialist front, which through the efforts of socialism's worst enemies led the CPCZ and Czechoslovak society to a political crisis.

As is known nationalism, which rightwing forces worked hard to impose on all spheres of party and state building, occupied a special place in the reformist, counterrevolutionary arsenal of struggle against the CPCZ. Imperialist reaction uses nationalism, which is even now a very important instrument of anticommunism, for the so-called defense of "national," "humane" and "democratic socialism." V. Bejda's book rightly says that the desire of modern counterrevolution to adapt to the new distribution of forces in the world arena compels it to display ostentatious concern "for improving" socialism, imparting to it a "genuinely" national character in opposition to the Soviet "model." Moreover, socialism's enemies portray all this as a law-governed pattern of confrontation within national and international frameworks.

During the period of political crisis in Czechoslovakia world imperialism's strategy was entirely based on support for revisionist, nationalist forces in the CPCZ marching beneath the banner of the "rebirth" and "liberalization" of socialism. Imperialist reaction allotted them the role of Trojan horse. These far-reaching counterrevolutionary designs were theoretically validated by the malicious anticommunist Z. Brzezinski long before the crisis came to a head.

During Brzezinski's stay in Prague in the summer of 1963 it seemed to him that he was witnessing the funeral of internationalism beneath the onslaught of nationalist hysteria and "national communism." On returning to the United States he wrote enthusiastically about it, calling it an irreversible factor in the triumph of anti-Soviet policy and in the total political crisis of the socialist community. But Mr Brzezinski was too quick to bury internationalism along with the gains of socialism in Czechoslovakia. Forces existed in the CSSR and in the world capable of defending them, as the common property of the peoples who had cast off the fetters of capital's power. Above all, the great socialist community.

V. Bejda's monograph strikingly reveals the dialectical relationship between the resolute debunking of rightwing revisionist concepts of "democratic," "national" socialism and the successful building decisions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses. There is the day-to-day activity of the party, closely bound up with fruitful work on ideological, theoretical and spiritual education of the people, the builders of real socialism, in keeping with fundamental national interests and the great cause of strengthening the positions of the socialist community in the international arena. There is also the concrete and tangible multiplying of the national and international gains of real socialism.

V. Bejda sees socialist building as an important international act conditioned by the lofty international responsibility of each of its national detachments for the fate of world socialism. Revealing the essence of this dialectical process, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, wrote: "We Czechoslovak communists see the struggle for national goals and the struggle for international interests as two aspects of the revolutionary process which are inseparable from one another and mutually conditioning. Aware of its patriotic and international responsibility, the CPCZ is doing all it can to continue building socialism in its country, which accords with the interests of our people and with the interests of the successful development of socialism and progress and peace the world over."

The internationalization of the class interests of each of the socialist community countries is an objective law-governed pattern of today. It is revealed in V. Bejda's interesting study in terms of a struggle for the ideological purity of the Marxist-Leninist parties, a struggle to strengthen the front of confrontation with anticommunism and anti-Sovietism on an international scale. The instructive historical experience of the CPCZ's courageous struggle against rightwing revisionism and opportunism, which is now the international property of the working class, serves this great aim.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON FIRM COMMUNITY LINKS

LD111518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article entitled "Poland Has Been, Is and Will Remain a Firm Link in the Socialist Community," dedicated to the meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The assessment of the situation in Poland presented to the participants of the Moscow meeting, and made in the spirit and atmosphere of party frankness, has been met with full understanding and support, the article stresses. The situation in Poland, the article says, is of fundamental significance for peace and security on the Continent of Europe and for the maintenance and deepening of detente throughout the world. But it must be very strongly emphasized that only socialist Poland can enjoy respect and prestige in the international arena; only by being a firm link in the socialist community can it be a partner to be reckoned with.

Poland the paper notes, is of key importance for the security of the socialist community, and for the effective implementation of the defense aims of the Warsaw Pact. The transit routes and the communication lines from the Soviet Union to the GDR pass through Poland. Poland is on the direct homefront of the line dividing the two different military-political systems; and therefore, to close one's eyes to the plans, intentions and conceptions of the imperialist forces would be simply suicidal. Because of this, the fraternal socialist countries could not fail to be concerned about the situation in Poland--the more so since they are faced with real elements of counterrevolutionary threat. The party, all patriots, and the overwhelming majority of all Poles have declared, and are saying yes to the process of renewal, to necessary and obligatory economic reforms, necessary changes in the trade union movement, including Solidarity. They are saying no to political subversion, anarchy, chaos and all attempts to divert Poland from the socialist path of development. Such is the unswerving will of the whole people. Such are the interests of the Polish state, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 11 December broadcasts the following version of the Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article:

[The Warsaw newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article: "Poland Has Been, Is and Will Remain a Firm Link in the Socialist Community," devoted to the meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The leading figures of the socialist states, the newspaper notes, have expressed the conviction that the communists, the working class and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able [sumeyut] to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and ensure the further development of the country on the socialist path. Thus a profound faith has been expressed in the wisdom, patriotism and loyalty of the Polish people, guided by the PZPR, to the ideal of socialism. The situation in Poland, the article states, is of fundamental significance for peace and security on the European Continent, for the preservation and deepening of detente throughout the whole world.

[Poland, the newspaper notes, is of key significance for the security of the socialist community and the effective implementation of the defense aims of the Warsaw Pact. Therefore to turn a blind eye to the plans, intentions, and conceptions of the imperialist forces would be simply suicidal. The party, all patriots and an overwhelming majority of all Poles have declared and are saying "yes" to the process of renewal, to necessary and obligatory economic reforms and to necessary changes in the trade union movement; "no" to political subversion, anarchy, chaos and all attempts to turn Poland from the socialist path of development. Such is the unswerving will of the whole people. Such are the interests of the Polish state. We have been, are and always will be a firm and true link in the socialist community. Such are the political bases for our process of renewal on socialist principles, concludes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.]

'POSITIVE SHIFT' IN POLISH ECONOMY REPORTED

LD121102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Oleynichev reports the positive shifts which have taken place in Poland's economy after the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has had a favorable influence on improving the political and social climate in the country. This has been felt on the work of industry. Many enterprises are gradually beginning to function in their usual rhythm. This applies in the first place to those (enterprises) which, through their own efforts, succeeded in establishing cooperation between administration and trade unions in the search for reserves of production and for raising labor productivity.

The government is doing everything possible to return the national economy to the path of normalization. However, (?the months) of destabilization and strikes have upset the entire economic organism. The new start will be difficult.

The appeal by the many thousands strong collective of builders of the metallurgical complex in Bydgoszcz aroused a great response in Poland. They appealed to the workers and all working people for a resolute struggle against the attempts to sow confusion and anarchy and to show responsibility for the sake of the good of the country.

As ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote the other day: Those who are against normalization and order, who are against calm and stabilization, are also against socialism.

KOMSOMOL GREETES POLISH STUDENTS CONGRESS

LD112016 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Komsomol Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the third congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. The message says that Soviet and Polish students, and all the young people of the two countries, are linked by ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation. Our youth unions are characterized by a deep interest in our successes, in a fruitful exchange of experience, honesty, and sincerity. We are deeply convinced that these relations will continue to be close and develop, the message says.

MSZMP PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY, WORLD SCENE

LD101109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Budapest, 4 Dec--An information report has been published here on MSZMP Central Committee plenum which discussed topical international issues and also directives for the national economic plan and state budget for 1981. The plenum was chaired by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary J. Kadar.

The report says that the plenum stressed the urgent need to take decisive steps to curb the arms race.

The plenum participants noted the Madrid meeting's significance for strengthening mutual trust and good-neighborly relations between states and declared themselves in favor of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The MSZMP Central Committee plenum discussed questions of the country's economic development. The report points out that Hungary's national economy developed dynamically in 1980 in keeping with the plan and the demands of economic policy. At the same time, national income is growing more slowly than planned.

The plenum mapped out new frontiers for development of the republic's economy. The successful solution of national economic tasks requires a further broadening of Hungary's international economic ties, primarily systematic economic cooperation with the USSR and other countries of socialism.

SHIBAYEV LEAVES FOR HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD112230 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation left Moscow today to attend the congress of Hungarian trades unions; it is headed by AUCCTU Chairman Aleksey Shibayev. The deputy chairman, Prokhorov, AUCCTU members and Matyas Szueroes, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, were present to see the delegation off at the airport.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL WRITES ON PEOPLE'S POWER

LD111803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Strengthening People's Power"]

[Text] Budapest--The 12th MSZMP Congress was an outstanding event in the life of the Hungarian People's Republic. Summing up the work performed, it stated with full justification that Hungary's working people, led by the working class' Marxist-Leninist party, had produced historic achievements in all spheres of life.

Our country's social and political conditions are eloquent testimony to the durability of the power of the working class and the laboring people. In Hungary socialist production relations have become dominant and have been consolidated and major results have been achieved in developing the country's economy and in improving the working people's welfare thanks to the planned management of the economy. The people's creative powers are being demonstrated increasingly fully and socialist democracy is broadening and deepening. The workers, cooperative peasantry, intelligentsia and other toiling strata of society, consolidated together, are engaged in carrying out the national program of building a developed socialist society.

Some 35 years have passed since the soldiers of the valiant Soviet Army brought the Hungarian people the liberation which opened before them the path to the building of a new society. [paragraph continues]

We have reached the present time having overcome numerous difficulties and having prevailed in the struggle with external and internal enemies. The close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries and the whole world's progressive forces have always been and remain the indispensable conditions of our successes. The main credit for the durability of people's power and the successful course of socialist building in Hungary belongs to the Marxist-Leninist, patriotic and internationalist policy of the MSZMP.

This entitles our party to occupy the responsible position of effective leader of society. Its leading role is evident. The MSZMP's policy enjoys the approval and support of all Hungary's honest citizens. The Communist Party's strength lies in its close and indissoluble ties with the laboring people. The 12th MSZMP Congress reemphasized that the party invariably considers its primary duty to be the constant consolidation of its ties with the masses and the nation's socialist cohesion founded on the alliance between the working class and the peasantry; the development of socialist democracy; the improvement of the work of state, social and economic organs and organizations--in brief, the further strengthening of people's power.

A short while after the 12th MSZMP Congress, elections were held in Hungary to the State [National] Assembly and local councils. We paid particular attention to this event, since the composition of the people's representative organs, the standard of their work and their ties with the people are among the important criteria of the democratization of our socialist state system and of people's power. The preelection political campaign, which wholly embraced the masses, helped to illuminate and clarify the party congress decisions on the most important issues affecting the whole people and evoked a new upsurge in the working people's creative activity.

The elections were held under party leadership, with the active participation of the patriotic people's front and under the badge of the policy of the alliance of the working classes and strata and the nation's socialist unity. They contributed significantly to the strengthening of people's power. The MSZMP appraises highly the political maturity and awareness of responsibility which, this time too, characterized the actions of the overwhelming majority of our country's working people.

The preelection mass-political measures, assemblies of voters for the nomination of candidate deputies, the meetings among various strata of the population and the rallies vividly demonstrated the citizens' public activeness. Nearly one-third of all the voters attended some of the candidate nomination assemblies, and 10 percent of the voters publicly voiced their opinion at these forums. Many nonparty people were among those who spoke at the preelection assemblies. This is eloquent confirmation that the building of a developed socialist society is a matter not merely for communists but for all citizens, serves all the people's interests and constitutes a national program. The fact that the citizens evaluated the results gained in a way fitting their significance, criticized mistakes and shortcomings, spoke frankly about the tasks requiring solution and contributed many constructive proposals was an important political feature characterizing the preelection campaign.

Criticism was made of shortcomings in the work not only of supreme state organs--National Assembly, government and ministries--but also of local councils. Those who spoke were critical and self-critical of their own sphere of activity, too. Central and local party organs were asked to show greater consistency in the organization and monitoring of the execution of decisions. The view was expressed that, in the national economy, it was necessary to be more consistent in ensuring the planned nature of production, to increase the efficiency of economic activity and to demand that each person honor his pledges precisely since only in this way can we consolidate the results achieved in production and in increasing national prosperity and create the conditions for further progress.

In accordance with the spirit of the MSZMP Congress, the fact that socialist democracy constitutes an opportunity for real action was clearly expressed during the election campaign. Taking advantage of this opportunity, citizens made high demands on candidate deputies to the National Assembly and local councils and in many electoral districts they nominated more than one candidate for one deputy's seat.

The election meetings were important forums for assessing and selecting deputies. The voters again approved the candidacy of people who had justified their trust. Great attention was directed everywhere to how far a candidate is capable of upholding the cause of socialism and working successfully for its goals; nonparty people were measured by the same criterion.

The party congress and the elections clearly reflected the fact of the further development of socialist democracy. Its expansion and deepening help the working people to regard themselves not simply as the executors of plans and tasks but as the masters of the country, with the right to participate in resolving general issues.

In the past years very important forums and institutions of socialist democracy have grown up in Hungary. In the future the task is not to increase their numbers but to improve their work and its substance. We are striving to make more room at these forums for the discovery and coordination of different interests and the discussion of various viewpoints and proposals. This activity serves the interests of the whole of society and ensures unity of actions.

In recent months our party's main efforts have been directed toward consolidating and developing still further the high political activeness manifested by the masses, which promotes the fulfillment of the plans laid down. We are making considerable efforts to ensure that proposals put forward by hundreds of thousands of communists and nonparty people are not forgotten, and that the correct measures are adopted on the basis of critical observations. This places a great responsibility on all leaders of party, public and economic organs, since the guarantee of active participation by millions of working people in the successful resolution of the tasks facing us depends on this.

There are grounds for satisfaction with the results of work in building a developed socialist society in Hungary. But we are well aware of how far we still have to go along that path. The implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is not automatic. That is why considerable political, educational, agitation and propaganda work is being done among the masses. Communists speak openly not only of successes but also of existing difficulties and problems in society's life, counting on the people's active participation in forming and implementing a policy. Only thus is it possible to ensure citizens' continued full approval of the goals set by the party and their conscious, active participation in society's planned development.

We devote great attention to ensuring that citizens' rights and duties are implemented in dialectical unity. It is a question of social equality and the just distribution of social burdens, of moral norms which are equal for everyone. In our society there are still clashes of different interests, and the task is to ensure that always and in any circumstances social interests take precedence, that they are not pushed aside by group or individual interests.

The more citizens are involved in resolving social tasks, the more effective actions against the negative phenomena, alien to socialism, which still exist in our society will be. Honest citizens condemn criminality and criticize unearned income, acquisitiveness and other actions alien to socialist morality, demanding--with justification--that more resolute measures be adopted against those concerned. The public is also in a hurry to eliminate excessive bureaucracy and the factors which give rise to it.

The MSZMP and the Hungarian Government regard the further improvement of work by organs of state administration and of means and methods of leadership and execution as an important task. This also applies to the management of the national economy. We must accelerate decisionmaking at all levels and eliminate procrastination in implementing measures and tasks and the veiling of personal responsibility. We are strengthening centralism and local self-sufficiency as interconnected elements which complement each other and are by no means mutually exclusive. Here an important role belongs to the precise delineation of powers between state departments at different levels, as well as the correct division of labor between party and state organs.

The MSZMP proceeds on the basis that it must not take on tasks which fall within the sphere of particular state, economic or public institutions, protect them unnecessarily or take over their responsibilities. At the same time the party must improve the standard of leadership, control and work with cadres and make high demands in order to ensure coordination in the activity of the whole state apparatus and increase its effectiveness.

Comrade Janos Kadar said at the 12th MSZMP Congress: "The party places its activity at the people's service, it guides but does not command, it leads but condemns even the slightest abuse of power." These definitions act as guidelines for us all in our work.

In accordance with its constitutional duties the National Assembly, alongside legislative activity, must implement systematic control over the work of government organs, including the strict observance of laws. Local councils must improve the standard of leadership over the organizations under them, make fuller use of opportunities for resolving tasks of a local nature and strengthen their own role in the work of the fuller satisfaction of the population's demands.

The MSZMP's consistent Marxist-Leninist political course and its leading role, a stable domestic situation and constitutional order in the country, and the observance of legality serve as a reliable basis for further strengthening the people's power in Hungary and for successfully continuing the historic task of building a developed socialist society.

BCP'S BONEV INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE POLICY

LD101129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent interview with V. Bonev, member of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, from A. Nabatchikov-compiled "World Today" feature: "Consistent Peace Policy"]

[Text] Consistent and tireless struggle to strengthen peace and the people's security has been and remains the main principle of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, V. Bonev, member of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, has told a TASS correspondent. Thanks to the USSR's efforts the European peoples have been living in conditions of peace for over 35 years now.

The USSR's determination to defend peace and detente, he said, has been clearly confirmed by the proposal put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to discuss the question of medium-range nuclear weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the question of the American forward-based nuclear facilities. The broad, constructive program of proposals adopted at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee represents a clear expression of the fraternal countries' peace-loving foreign policy course, he remarked.

The other proposals and initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries at various international forums also serve the noble aim of preserving general peace.

The Warsaw Pact states' sincere aspiration to pursue the policy of detente was graphically confirmed in the course of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet leader's repeated statements about the USSR's readiness for concrete steps toward the preservation and strengthening of peace and the amelioration of the international situation, and also the appeal to the West to display political realism, V. Boney emphasized, have been greeted by the Bulgarian people and the entire peace-loving community with great satisfaction.

LCY PLENUM MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD111009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Resolution Adopted"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec--An LCY Central Committee Plenum held here has adopted a resolution on questions of the SFRY's socioeconomic development for 1981-85 which notes the achievements in the country's economy.

During the present 5-year plan the volume of the global social product rose by annual average of 5.6 percent, and there was an increase in industrial and agricultural production and in labor productivity. All the republics and autonomous provinces of the SFRY have achieved progress in the economic and social spheres, and the unity of the Yugoslav peoples has strengthened.

However, the resolution points out, the unfavorable world market situation has aggravated the economic problems within the country. These problems include the rise in prices, disproportions in foreign trade and the inefficient expenditure of funds.

The consistent implementation of economic stabilization is the basis for the country's further development. For this it is essential in the next 5-year period to seek a qualitative improvement in economic activity, the economical expenditure of raw and other materials and funds, the enhancement of labor discipline, a considerable increase in exports, the extensive introduction of the achievements of Yugoslav science and technology into production practice and the accelerated development of formerly backward regions of the SFRY.

The resolution stresses the need to enhance the LCY's vanguard role in fulfilling the tasks of the country's economic and social development.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY--On the occasion of the Yugoslav Republic Day, a solemn meeting was held in Kiev on 28 November. Fomenko, Ukrainian minister of education, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev. On 28 November the SFRY consul general in Kiev, Velickovic, gave a reception on Yugoslav national day that was attended by Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Sytnik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 Nov 80 AU]

CSSR NUCLEAR COOPERATION--CSSR Deputy Premier J. Simon and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V. Novikov have begun talks in Moscow on the "Concrete Fulfillment of the Program of Cooperation in the Development of Nuclear Power Engineering in the CSSR until 1990," signed by the CSSR and USSR premiers this June. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 80 p 7 AU]

SENDING AWACS INTENSIFIES MILITARY HYSTERIA

LD112122 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Dec, TASS--The American Armed Forces command in Western Europe has declared that two AWACS aircraft, carrying the remote radar detection and control systems, were flown from the USA to West Germany. Another two of such reconnaissance aircraft, stuffed to the brim with electronic equipment, will be flown to West Germany one of these days to operate from the NATO biggest air base in Western Europe, in Ramstein, Pfalz.

West German newspapers today point out that the purpose of sending the American "air spies" to West Germany is "to monitor" the territory of the socialist countries. Carried by Boeing-707 E-3 aircraft, special radar and electronic equipment is designed for gathering intelligence in a radius of up to 500 kilometers from the aircraft.

The sending to Western Europe of American spy aircraft, just like a number of other political and military actions of Washington, serves, in practice, the further investigation of military hysteria. The purpose of all these actions is to exert pressure on the participants of the NATO winter sessions, currently held in Brussels, and to make them accept Washington's demands of an annual increase in the NATO countries' military budgets by three percent in real terms.

Vienna, 11 Dec, TASS--The sending to West Germany of four American AWACS aircraft is a manifestation of the continued intensification by the NATO leaders of the military hysteria, the VOLKSTIMME newspaper writes today. This carefully staged campaign is nothing but an instrument of pressure on those NATO countries which, as the current NATO session in Brussels demonstrates, resist the U.S. demands of a three percent increase in the military budgets and oppose the demands of deploying in their territories of American medium-range nuclear missiles. Now Washington attempts to crush the resistance and achieve the implementation of the demands of the NATO military, the newspaper stresses.

BROWN'S BRUSSELS PRESS CONFERENCE RAPPED

LD111201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (TASS)--U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown spoke at a press conference here during the course of a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee concerning new demands to the NATO countries to actively step up their military capacities. He stated that "the West must increase its military might." The Pentagon chief as an excuse once again resorted to the shop-worn myth about "a Soviet threat" and crudely distorted the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

H. Brown insisted in an ultimatory form on an obligatory increase by the NATO countries in their military budgets. "I will continue to exert pressure on those countries which are part of NATO and who have not implemented a 3 percent real increase in their annual military expenditure," he said. The U.S. secretary of defense also spoke in favor of "a much more significant contribution" by the allies in the implementation of NATO's military programs.

During the course of the present Atlantic Week in Evers, and this was practically admitted by Brown, serious differences of opinion have become apparent with renewed force between the United States and the West European countries on the question of the size of military budgets. "We have not achieved the aims which we set ourselves," the Pentagon chief admitted. As is known, the population of Western Europe is more and more actively opposing Washington's policy directed at whipping up the arms race and a sharpening in relations with the East.

The Pentagon chief, who for the last time is participating in NATO conferences as a minister, unpardonably let fly at an unnamed "NATO partner" who refused to increase military spending and instead announced plans for an increase in allocations for special needs.

According to the opinion of observers, having in mind Denmark, H. Brown with undisguised irritation spoke of the attitude of that country with regard to the demands by the United States and the NATO leadership.

The U.S. secretary of defense cynically stated in reply to a question from one of the journalists that the new nuclear strategy of the United States, which foresees the possibility of starting "a limited" nuclear war by Washington, fully corresponds with the moral standards of the current U.S. administration. Meanwhile, as is known, the world's society, including that in Western Europe, has condemned this mankind-hating strategy. Aptly calling it "a strategy of suicide and nuclear catastrophe."

The Pentagon chief announced the decision of the Pentagon to send to Western Europe, to the frontiers of the socialist countries, American AWACS spy planes. In the opinion of observers, this is one more step by Washington in whipping up international tension and fanning an atmosphere of military psychosis.

U.S. URGING INCREASED NATO MILITARY SPENDING

LD112104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The 11 Western European member-states of NATO, which comprise the so-called Eurogroup, have in just the last year increased allocations for military preparations by \$10 billion. This was said at the session of the Eurogroup in Brussels. NATO's total military budget in 1980, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, amounted to a little short of \$225 billion. Altogether in the past decade, spending on military preparations in the North Atlantic bloc countries comes to an astronomical figure--\$1,680,138 million.

In the name of what are the NATO countries, to the detriment of their own economic interests, spending such amounts? After all, however much the NATO bosses expatiate about the imaginary Soviet threat, they realize full well for themselves that in reality no Soviet military threat exists. The feverish military preparations, which are veiled by a transparent camouflage net, are intended for the implementation of quite concrete aggressive aspirations. It is not superfluous to recall that at the beginning of the year Couve de Murville, sometime French minister of foreign affairs and now chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, described the decision of last year's December session of the NATO council to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe as an act of aggression against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And there really is every ground for such a conclusion. The North Atlantic bloc has overtly set a course toward an alteration of the parity which has formed in the correlation of forces, and consequently toward undermining the very foundations of the policy of detente. The present sessions within the framework of the Atlantic week leave one in no doubt as to NATO's intentions not only to continue this course but also to activate it further. The United States demands implicit fulfillment by its bloc partners of the decision about a 3-percent annual increase in real terms in military spending. Timid attempts by certain countries to confine themselves to a smaller-scale buildup in military appropriations produce such a violent reaction across the Atlantic that the Europeans, forgetting about their own problems, yield in the face of anger. There are also reports from Brussels that the Pentagon intends to foist the drawing up of a plan for increasing military spending pretty well until the end of the century. There is a desire to place the militarist aggressive course on a long-term basis. The North Atlantic bloc is intensively steering a course of military preparations, it is attempting to hinder peoples from living in peace and concord. And this is reflected in its intentions continuously to build up military preparations.

U.S. MEETS 'SERIOUS RESISTANCE' AT NATO SESSION

LD112251 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 11 Dec, (TASS--TASS correspondents Albert Balebanov and Viktor Stokrotskiy report:

The last stage of the winter Atlantic Week--the NATO Council's session at the level of foreign ministers--opened today in the Belgian capital.

From the very first hours of the session's work the United States has been trying to use it to whip up the military psychosis and propaganda hullabaloo around the situation in Poland in order to back up the call for escalating the arms race and to bring down the heat of American-West European contradictions, specifically because of Washington's desire that the NATO partners should raise their military expenditures by 3 per cent annually. It is actively echoed by representatives of Britain and some other countries.

Washington's emissaries today encountered in NATO a serious resistance to their policy from a number of West European countries which more energetically come out for the preservation and consolidation of the process of international detente, against attempts of the White House to further aggravate the situation on the planet.

The local press reports that Foreign Minister of Belgium Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, who spoke at the opening of the NATO Council's session today, has declared for establishment with the USSR of "relations of genuine cooperation but not confrontation". His colleague from the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, demanded in no uncertain terms that the United States should respect the West European stand and heed the opinion of West European countries before taking any unilateral steps which, as was shown by the experience of the recent past, could be detrimental to the national interests of West European countries

Such items as the situation in the Middle East and in south-west Asia are also on the agenda of the session.

EUROPE PAYS 'INORDINATE PRICE' FOR U.S. POLICY

LD112200 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] During his visit to Delhi this week President Leonid Brezhnev once again drew the attention of the world public to the basic reason for the serious aggravation of the world situation. He said that influential politicians in the West had decided to spur on the arms race and were banking on diktat and intimidation instead of a dialogue of equal parties and mutually beneficial cooperation.

These words are illustrated graphically by Washington's policy with regard to Europe. In Europe the achievements of the policy of reducing tensions and peaceful coexistence have been especially significant, and they were brought into being by no mean efforts on the part of sober-thinking leaders in both East and West.

This year the Warsaw treaty states have provided plenty of evidence of their determination to follow the path of further scaling down the level of military confrontation and extending relaxation to the military sphere. Eloquent proof of this determination on their part is provided by their idea of convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe which has become the focal point of their efforts at the Madrid meeting, and finally by the fact that the Soviet Union has begun bilateral negotiations with the United States in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and is displaying a readiness to achieve positive results. But consider what sort of a reaction these signals have produced in Washington and at NATO headquarters, especially in the light of a series of meetings begun in Brussels by various bodies of the Atlantic bloc. The picture is a grim one.

The United States has once again made it clear to its partners that the only subject it is prepared to discuss with them is that of escalating arms of all types and military expenditure. At the same time the specific proposals of the socialist countries for relaxation in military matters are being hushed up.

While Moscow speaks of peace Washington prepares for war. What is this, a dialogue of the deaf? It seems to me the reason for this should be sought not only in the obsession of American politicians with the idea of military superiority over the Soviet Union. At the very same time those American politicians are trying to use the escalation of military hysteria to suppress any independent political thinking on the part of their partners and to weaken their competitive powers in trade and economic matters.

I say this without hesitation because I was able to observe the tactics of the American delegation at the Madrid meeting. It was not just that the American representatives started off with a psychological war broadside against the countries of Eastern Europe; they also minced no words in making it clear to their partners that they should accept the death sentence passed by the American hawks on relaxation and should accept as something inevitable the American policy of heightening tension in Europe at any cost.

For the sake of what, I ask you? The United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown in one of his latest speeches rejected the idea of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. This being so, the dishonest intimidation by means of the bogey of a so-called Soviet threat has the purpose of straitjacketing the West Europeans, leaving them with no chance to resolve their economic problems or their problems of inflation and unemployment. Yet those are the priorities upon which the viability of those countries depends.

The price the West Europeans are having to pay for escalating the crazy arms race is inordinate. The plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles on their territory threaten them with the prospect of nuclear suicide. At the same time economic recession refuses to relax its stranglehold. Reports from Britain, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and the other NATO member-countries under particularly strong pressure from the NATO leadership speak of sharply curtailed production and investments. Even Washington's most conservative associates in Western Europe, like the British leaders, realize that the NATO demand for a 3 percent annual growth of military spending is ruinous, and the rupturing of the material fabric of relaxation threatens them with a loss of orders assuring hundreds of thousands of jobs, not to mention access to sources of energy now in such short supply.

At the beginning of this year the West European leaders did much to assure a turn from East-West confrontation to dialogue. Today they have no less a part to play in persuading the new American administration that wise statesmanship lies not in brandishing arms but in being able to hear the other side and meeting it halfway to reach mutually acceptable decisions on containing the arms race and on scaling down the level of confrontation.

FRG PAPERS DECRY U.S. PRESSURE ON NATO PARTNERS

LD112316 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Dec, TASS--Nearly 300,000 million dollars make the astronomical figure of the NATO countries military spendings in the next financial year. Official reports from the NATO headquarters in Brussels clearly demonstrate that the NATO long-term military program, adopted in May, 1978, squeezes, like a press, from the budgets of the West European countries ever-new resources for the production of weapons and war preparation.

At the sessions of the NATO governing bodies, currently held in the Belgian capital, representatives of the U.S. military exert pressure on West Germany and other West European partners in the North Atlantic alliance, demanding from them in the form of an ultimatum an unconditional fulfillment of their commitments to an annual three percent increase, in real terms, in their military spendings. The oaths of "Atlantic solidarity," which have to be used now by American allies, can no longer conceal their extreme irritation at the unceremoniousness of their "senior partner."

"An atmosphere of gloom and irritation reigns in the NATO headquarters in Brussels," the GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes in Bonn. The newspaper points out that such moods stem directly from the actions of the U.S. defence secretary, Harold Brown, who "on the eve of the session rudely reprimanded the NATO allies," as they, allegedly, are "little concerned about their security." The SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, in its turn, that the leading Western power exerts pressure on Western Europe, insisting on a steep increase in the military spendings of its allies.

Bonn and other West European capitals cannot but realize that the exaggerated spendings on armament aggravate to a considerable extent the solution of their major financial and economic problems. Discussing the undercurrents of "the NATO financial quarrel," the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG stresses that "the Europeans give priority to social problems and not armaments."

It is these moods that cause unconcealed dissatisfaction in Washington.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes that "the scolding of the U.S. European NATO allies by Harold Brown, the U.S. defence secretary who is still in office...is something more than an unpleasantness. It throws bright light on the state of affairs in the community, some members of which have their own understanding of partnership."

EANES' ELECTION HAILED AS 'DEFEAT OF REACTIONISM'

LD111129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Report by Oleg Ignatyev under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Victory for the Forces of Democracy"]

[Text] Lisbon--The presidential elections have been held in Portugal, ending with the defeat of the reactionary forces. Gen Ramalho Eanes, the country's incumbent president, who was seeking reelection and whose candidacy was supported, in particular, by the communists and socialists, received 56.38 percent of the votes, while 40.3 percent of those who went to the polls voted for Gen Soares Carneiro, nominated by the bloc of rightwing parties.

The present elections had a significance hard to overestimate for Portugal. In fact, whether the Portuguese people would be able to preserve the gains of the April 1974 revolution or whether the rightwing forces would succeed in turning back the country and putting an end to the democratic regime by installing a man obedient to them as the head of state depended largely on the elections.

The presidential election campaign was in fact begun by reaction a year ago now, at the same time as the preparation for the elections to the Portuguese Parliament. The overwhelming majority of mass information media were put at the service of the rightwing forces, which stooped to anything to implement their plans. A stream of misinformation and slander descended on the Portuguese. The organizers of this campaign set themselves two aims: discrediting Ramalho Eanes and casting aspersions on the Portuguese Communist Party, which reaction sees as the main obstacle in the way of restoring the antipopular regime.

In the prevailing complex atmosphere the Communist Party urged the electorate to vote for Ramalho Eanes. And although the communists did not fully agree on the program he put forward, and frequently criticized many of his actions as president, in the very complex situation they decided to support Ramalho Eanes, for he had chances of winning a victory over reaction's candidate.

One further important result of the elections is that they ended in total failure for the extreme leftist groupings fulfilling the role of minions of the most shameless anticommunist circles. One of these "extremist" candidates, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, collected only 1.5 percent of the votes, while only 0.22 percent of the electorate voted for the leader of the Trotskyist grouping.

The recent presidential elections have shown that Portugal's democratic forces are fully determined to prevent the resurrection of fascism and are prepared to defend the gains of the April revolution and uphold the democratic regime.

MEETING ON FINNISH INDEPENDENCE DAY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD101635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public held on 3 December in Moscow was devoted to Finland's national holiday--Independence Day.

N.V. Talyzin, chairman of the USSR-Finland Society central board and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted that Soviet-Finnish relations are an example of the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Finnish Interior Minister E. Koikkalainen, head of the Finland-Soviet Union Society delegation, stressed that the basis of the friendly relations between the two countries is the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed in 1948. This effectively contributes to strengthening peace in the north of the continent and in Europe as a whole.

E. Hallaa, Finland's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

PRESSURE PUT ON FRANCE REGARDING USSR TIES

LD051605 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 20 November, 1980, carries on page 3 a 750-word report from "Saint-Chamond, Paris, Moscow," dated 19 November and entitled "Saint-Chamond--For, Uncle Sam--Against," by special correspondents V. Yermolayev and Ye. Shulyukin, visiting the Creusot-Loire steel company in Saint-Chamond, France, the correspondents quote a plant engineer and the plant secretary, who criticize the "strong pressure" put on France by the United States to "torpedo economic ties" with the USSR. Against a background of increasing unemployment in France, the plant representatives welcome Creusot-Loire's recently won order from the USSR and, with the Communist Party newspaper L'HUMANITE, condemn the U.S. reaction which involves the cancellation of U.S. orders for Creusot-Loire steel.

LD111257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Kampala, Dec--After the Military Commission's seizure of power G. Binaisa was accused of corruption and of inability to solve the problems of restoration. It was also pointed out that in an attempt to consolidate his position he had taken steps to introduce forces into the country from Kenya and Sudan.

Now that the preelection documents have been published and speeches have been made at rallies one fact can be noted: All parties have the same view of the current situation in the country. They all want to put an end to the economic chaos, ensure internal security, eliminate corruption and feed the people. The difference between them lies in the sphere of methods of implementing this and in the country's political orientation for the solution of these tasks.

Election day is approaching, and the situation on election eve is pretty tense. Rivalry between political forces, fierce quarrels about election procedure and repeated threats of an election boycott by opponents of the UPC--all this has more than once cast doubts on the possibility of holding them at all. A curfew is in force in Kampala and other parts of the country. The streets are empty in the capital when dusk begins to fall, even before the curfew. Gunfire can be heard at night. The papers report political murders. The impression is that there are forces who want to prevent the Ugandan people from freely determining their path.

Attempts to influence the course of events in Uganda are also being made from outside. A recent Kenyan-Sudanese statement, for example, maintains that the presence on Ugandan soil of Tanzanian forces, which are there, incidentally, in accordance with a joint Ugandan-Tanzanian accord and are a stabilizing factor, allegedly make the holding of free elections impossible. Also interesting are Ugandan press reports that 3,000 Ugandan emigres are undergoing military training on Kenyan territory so that they can carry out acts of sabotage in Uganda.

The tension is intensified by the remnants of Amin's forces who invaded Ugandan territory in October from Zaire and Sudan. The obvious purpose of this adventure was to prevent the elections from taking place in the country. The Ugandan Government resolutely condemned these actions.

The Ugandan authorities are taking measures to establish good-neighborly relations and are calling on the governments of Kenya, Sudan and Zaire to cooperate positively in the solution of problems and disputes that arise. Ugandan-Zaibian and Ugandan-Sudanese talks took place not long before the elections. During them Uganda was assured that its partners will continue to adhere to the principles of good-neighborliness. The Ugandan people, who have suffered so much in recent years, have a real right to demand that no one prevent them from setting their own house in order.

SWAPO NEGOTIATION CONDITIONS WITH PRETORIA CITED

LD112202 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Dec, TASS--The South-West People's Organization (SWAPO) shall not yield to the pressure from the racist Pretoria regime and shall not conduct negotiations with its puppets on settlement of the Namibian problem. This has been stated by members of the SWAPO Central Committee, Director of the U.N. Institute on Namibia H. Geinrob.

SWAPO is ready to conduct negotiations with the Republic of South Africa, but this does not signify that we have no means or determination to continue the armed struggle, he stressed. Our aim is to find a peace settlement of the problem.

It is exactly South African troops that are fighting against the liberation forces of SWAPO. Therefore, a ceasefire agreement may be signed by the Republic of South Africa, on the one hand, and SWAPO, on the other hand. Otherwise, the organization shall wage armed struggle till a victorious end until genuine independence is gained.

SWAPO has been waging armed struggle for 14 years now, since it strives to put an end in Namibia to exploitation of man by man and to put an end to the plunder of the Namibian mineral wealth by transnational corporations, the statement stressed.

MOZAMBIQUE LEADING BODIES APPROVE MACHEL VISIT

LD011439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Tass--Maputo, 5 Dec--The visit to the Soviet Union by the Mozambique party and state delegation headed by President Samora Moises Machel marked an important stage in fraternal relations between our peoples, parties and states and helps to strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and consolidate the cause of peace and socialism, says the resolution, published here today, of the joint session of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Central Committee Permanent Political Committee, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Minister of Mozambique.

The document stresses that the Moscow talks and the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and S. Machel took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, with complete mutual understanding on all questions relating to bilateral relations and the international situation.

This is the result of the successfully developing relations between our parties and states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The joint session of the Mozambique leading organs approved all the documents signed in Moscow. It particularly emphasized the significance of the Soviet-Mozambique joint statement and the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo.

III. 12 Dec 80

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

R 1

GAFUROV APPOINTED TADZHİK DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD101537 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHİKISTANA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet decree "On the Appointment of Comrade R. Gafurov as Deputy Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

That Comrade Rakhimdzhon Gafurov be appointed deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, releasing him from his post as Tadzhik SSR Minister of Rural Construction.

[Signed] M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 18 November 1980.

TASHAUZSKIY OBLISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN REASSIGNED

LD111545 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Oblast Soviet Session"]

[Text] Tashauz--A session of the oblast Soviet held here has considered an organizational question.

G.G. Gurbanov was released from his duties as chairman of the oblispolkom in connection with his reassignment.

ACTION AGAINST ESTONIAN DISSIDENTS REPORTED

LD111301 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Dec 80 p 8

[Lars Hellberg report: "Soviet Police Raid in Estonia"]

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Dec--At the end of last week Soviet police took action against leading opposition figures in Estonia. According to Estonian exile Ants Kippar, who lives in Stockholm, one of the leaders, 28-year-old architect Viktor Niitsoo, was arrested.

At the same time, according to Kippar, the homes of four other dissidents were searched. Books, typewriters and manuscripts were confiscated during the actions. Kippar was in touch with his contacts in Estonia by telephone over the weekend.

Kippar's sources expect new arrests and house searches in an attempt by the authorities to crush the opposition.

The four who were the object of the police actions last week are--according to Kippar--Endel Ratas, Juri Adams, Rein Arjukene and Hubert Jakobs. But as far as he knows only Niitsoo was arrested.

ARMENIAN SSR CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Party, State Greetings

LD101015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Greetings message from CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the 60th anniversary of the Armenian Communist Party and the Armenian SSR.]

[Text] To the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and heartily congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Armenia on the great holiday--the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the Armenian CP.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all the working people of Armenia on the great festival, the 60th anniversary of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Armenia.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a fundamental turning point in the fate of the Armenian people. It brought them true social and national liberation, offered broad scope for socialist development, pointed the road to a new, happy life. Under the leadership of the CPSU, relying on the selfless fraternal assistance of the peoples of the USSR, and primarily the great Russian people, Soviet Armenia in the last 60 years has achieved outstanding successes in economic and cultural construction. The Armenian SSR makes a worthy contribution to strengthening the multinational Soviet state, to consolidating the economic and defensive might of our great homeland.

In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War the sons and daughters of Soviet Armenia fought selflessly in the same battle formation with all the peoples of our socialist homeland against the fascist invaders and showed in that struggle examples of bravery, valor and heroism.

Soviet Armenia today is a republic with a highly developed economy, which is an important integral part of the unified economic complex of the country. The Armenian SSR is noted for atomic power generation, metallurgy, the electrotechnical, electronic, radio-technical, instrument-making, chemical, light and foodstuffs industries. Deep qualitative transformations have taken place in agriculture. There has been an unprecedented flowering of the science and culture of the Armenian people, ancient, unique, national in form and socialist in content. The material prosperity of the working people is rising annually. Broad opportunities have been created in the republic for the all-round harmonious development of the people of labor, for their active participation in managing the affairs of the state and society. All this graphically demonstrates the great creative force of socialism, the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy pursued by the CPSU, the constant concern of the party and government for the all-round development of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the USSR.

The achievements of the republic's working people are inextricably bound up with the activities of the Communist Party of Armenia, one of the militant, tested detachments of the CPSU. Throughout its 60-year history the Armenian Communist Party has acted as the political leader and organizer of the masses. It tirelessly educates the working people in a spirit of fidelity to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The jubilee of the republic and Communist Party of Armenia is being marked in the remarkable days of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The communists and all the working people of Armenia have actively joined in socialist competition in honor of the coming party congress. They are successfully completing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and are selflessly striving to implement the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further improving the efficiency of social production and the quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the working people of the Armenian SSR under the leadership of the Communist Party will continue to strengthen in every way the might of our great homeland, the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and achieve further successes in building communism.

Long live the Armenian SSR!

Long live the Armenian CP--militant detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the Leninist CPSU--leading and guiding force of Soviet society!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

Yerevan Ceremony

GF301550 Yerevan in Arabic to the Middle East 1830 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A great ceremony was held in Yerevan today on the 60th anniversary of Soviet rule and the establishment of the Communist Party in Armenia. Here is a report on the ceremony:

Today is a holiday in Armenia. The people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of Soviet rule and the establishment of the Communist Party in Armenia. A grand ceremony was held at the Aleksandr (Piandaryan) Opera House in Yerevan this morning. The ceremony was attended by representatives of workers in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and education, the press and other fields, and delegations from all the fraternal soviet republics, as well as delegations from abroad.

At 1000 senior members of the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, notable figures and leaders of the delegations from the fraternal Soviet republics took their seats on the rostrum.

The ceremony was opened by Armenian CP Central Committee First Secretary Karen Demirchyan. He saluted and welcomed those present and introduced the guests who came to take part in Armenia's celebrations. Babken (Babkentov) [surname as heard], chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then invited Karen Demirchyan, Armenian CP Central Committee first secretary, to deliver his speech.

Karen Demirchyan said: Sixty years have elapsed since that heroic day, 29 November 1920, when the workers and peasants of Armenia, led by the Leninist party, seized power and hoisted above our ancient land the Red and holy banner of the October Revolution, the banner of the great transformations and the building of a revolutionary world. Today is a great day for the Armenian people who, together with all the peoples of our great homeland, are celebrating with great enthusiasm the 60th anniversary of Soviet power and the establishment of the Communist Party in Armenia.

Karen Demirchyan then read the congratulatory message of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Karen Demirchyan said: Today Soviet Armenia is industrially advanced. There have been profound changes in agriculture. Science and agriculture have flourished in an unprecedented manner.

Mechanical and electrical industries, radio engineering, electronics and the machine tool industry are advancing with great speed. A wide variety of popular consumer goods has also been produced.

The industry of our republic has wide-scale and cooperative ties with the general national economy of our great homeland. Armenia supplies the unified Soviet economic network with thousands of computers, alternating current power generators, motors, transformers, cables, electrical wires, welding equipment, pumps, compressors, machines for the metallurgical industry, various equipment, cars, mobile cranes, car tires, building materials, and products of the chemical and food industries. In return Armenia receives from the other Soviet republics great quantities of its needs for raw materials and products.

Agriculture in Armenia today is the responsibility of cooperative and state-run farms which have a strong economy and a formidable material and technical base. They are modern and specialized complexes for the production of agricultural and animal products.

Soviet Armenia has become a beacon that attracts Armenians who have been dispersed throughout the world. Great masses of Armenian workers have returned to their new homeland from many foreign countries.

The audience received Karen Demirchyan's speech with admiration and repeatedly interrupted it with loud applause. The leaders of the delegations from the Soviet republics then delivered their speeches.

The leader of the RSFSR delegation, Mikhail Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then delivered a speech. He said:

[Recording in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation] Our delegation came to your magnificent republic with fraternal love and great respect for the Armenian people to convey, on behalf of the RSFSR people, their warm congratulations to the hardworking and talented Armenian people, represented in yourselves, and their best wishes on the glorious 60th anniversary of Soviet power and the establishment of the Communist Party in Armenia.

The leader of the Moscow delegation, Raisa Dementyeva, the second secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, then delivered a speech.

Then the audience warmly welcomed the speech of the (?Hero) of the Soviet Union (Oganes Bahranyan). He said: The history of the Armenian people goes back thousands of years. In my view, few peoples of the world have experienced the calamities which the Armenian people suffered as a result of the invasion of foreign aggressors. The sons and daughters of our bleeding country, by their heroic struggle, have repeatedly expelled their enemies. Our country again and again emerged from the ruins. The great Armenian leader wished further success to his compatriots in the republic's economic and cultural progress.

The Lebanese Armenian leader, poet (Karnik Ataryan), then delivered a speech.

The audience then [words indistinct] a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A great show was held in the evening. The celebrations are continuing.

CPSU Officials at Yerevan

LD292327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today is the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the Armenian Communist Party. The festival opened with a parade of troops from the Yerevan garrison. Then a theatrical performance took place in the central square of the city.

From the tribune the participants in the festival were greeted by candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Aliyev, Kiselev, Rashidov and Shevardnadze; the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, Demirchyan; and leaders from union republican delegations who have been taking part in the jubilee celebrations.

ALIYEV STRESSES IMPROVEMENTS IN CONSUMER GOODS

LD110845 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 2-4

[Text of report delivered by G.A. Aliyev at 11 November Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Fulfilling its Decisions and the Provisions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades! In describing the key problems of the country's economic development, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put foremost the questions on whose solution the Soviet people's living conditions most directly depend. He stressed that the improvement of the people's welfare requires substantial advances in consumer goods production. "...It would be no exaggeration to say," Leonid Ilich noted, "that the rapid boosting of Group B sectors is a task of paramount economic and political significance."

Proceeding from this basic premise, the 1981 plan provides for further development in the republic of all sectors producing consumer goods. This development is based on the considerable successes which marked the 10th 5-Year Plan and on the expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of the light, food, meat, dairy and other industries. But the greater and more complex the tasks, the higher, naturally, the demands and responsibility. That is why we regard it as essential to focus attention on the shortcomings which could hinder or delay the attainment of the main goal--increasing consumer goods output and improving their quality.

We stated above that Group B sectors in the republic are being developed at preferential rates, and the 5-year plan for this indicator has been overfulfilled. Yet in the first 4 years and 9 months industrial output worth almost R380 million failed to be supplied to the population. A large part of this sum is accounted for by the ministries of the light, local, food, timber and wood processing industries. Range indicators are even worse. The leaders of a number of enterprises arbitrarily halt or reduce the output of particular commodities in increased demand and thus artificially create shortages in the trade networks. Many articles, even minor ones like watering cans, buckets, wooden clothes-pegs and others which can be produced locally are brought in from cities thousands of kilometers from Azerbaijan. But, despite frequent criticism, this abnormal situation provokes no reaction from the leaderships of the Gosplan and the relevant ministries.

Far from full use is being made of the great opportunities for consumer goods production at heavy industry enterprises. For instance, of the 47 machine-building enterprises, 14 plants--the Eletrotsentrolit, Bakelektroavtomat, the seventh ball bearing plant and others--stand aloof from this important work. The Bakelektroshtamp plant, the Kirovabad instrument-making plant and others have stopped producing consumer goods. Throughout petroleum machine building as a whole the proportion of consumer goods in 1980 is only 1.4 percent of the total production volume, while in the electrical equipment industry the figure is 5.4 percent. The Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry, the Azrezinotekhnika Association and chemical industry enterprises are making poor use of existing capacities.

The quality of output produced deserves special mention. It may be noted with satisfaction that the proportion of articles with the seal of quality is increasing every year and has now reached 17 percent. However, the quality of the basic mass of consumer goods still leaves room for improvement. In the first 9 months of this year alone, trade bases rejected as substandard almost 14 percent of sewn goods, over 12 percent of textiles, and a large quantity of footwear, knitted and other articles. Where does this apply, and who is responsible? Many goods have been relegated to inferior grades or returned for the elimination of defects. [paragraph continues]

And if you also bear in mind the output which has settled down, forming "dead" weight worth many millions of rubles at storehouses and on store shelves, failing to engender a demand, then the picture as a whole becomes a gloomy one.

It is impossible to speak without indignation of the production and delivery to the trade network of poor-quality foods. The total irresponsibility of the leaders of the enterprises and ministries involved is borne out by the fact that, since the beginning of the year, one-fifth of all margarine and confectionary, one-third of all pasta and so forth has been rejected as substandard. The quality of some types of bread industry output continues to provoke justified rebukes. And we are mentioning this for the umpteenth time!

As you can see, comrades, the quality problem has been and remains most urgent. And the leaders of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade E. Melikov), the Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade K. Mamedov), the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade A. Memedov), local industry (Comrade A. Mutallibov), and the timber and wood processing industry (Comrade A. Ayriyan) must take effective steps to improve output quality.

Improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the output produced is possible only if there is efficient, technically skilled labor and production organization, if equipment utilization is improved, if the assimilation of new projects and enterprises is accelerated, if changes in the population's requirements are considered, and if ties with trade are improved. It is a case of enhancing the responsibility of ministry, department and enterprise leaders for fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods. Their duty and obligation is to persistently seek out reserves for further increasing the production of these goods, putting local raw material resources and waste products into extensive circulation.

At the Central Committee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt particularly on machine-building problems and stressed "its utterly incomparable role in developing the national economy and boosting labor productivity." The correctness of this definition is graphically illustrated by the example of our own republic. The construction and commissioning of a number of large-scale modern enterprises, the expansion and modernization of 16 plants for petroleum machine building, the electrical equipment industry, the radio industry and other sectors, and the improved utilization of manufacturing equipment have made it possible to double production volume over the 5-year period. And that is a good thing. But we cannot fail to be worried by the fact that at some machine-building enterprises the capacity use coefficient is low, product-mix plans are disrupted and the production cycle is upset. For precisely these reasons the Bakelektropribor Association (Comrade R. Agayev), the Baku radio plant (Comrade N. Alyshev), the Neftekhimpribor special design bureau experimental plant (Comrade A. Kiyasbeyuli), the Salyny electric welding equipment plant (the former director is Comrade A. Zeynalov) and others allowed backsliding this year.

The machine builders' urgent task is to achieve the fullest utilization of the potential created in the republic. To accelerate scientific and technical progress, increase shift indexes, renovate and modernize the metal-cutting and manufacturing equipment pool, introduce highly productive machinery and equipment and automatic manipulators, and comprehensively mechanize and automate production processes.

The problem of fuel and energy resources is a key one for the present-day economy. Our oil industry workers have contributed to the republic's achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan. But, let us say frankly, this contribution should have been considerably greater. Although since May of this year the Kasporneftgazprom Association has been operating stably and is coping with the plan every month, it has not made up the shortfall in existence since the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, there has been no breakthrough in the work of the Azneft Association, where oil extraction has dropped 5 percent compared with last year. The association (Comrade B. Gadzhiyev) has unjustifiably delayed the solution of questions connected with putting the administration's organizational structure in order. [paragraph continues]

As a result, oil and gas extracting and drilling administration leaders have been deprived of the opportunity to resolve independently and efficiently production questions which should fall within their competence.

We have spoken frequently of the reasons for shortcomings in the petroleum industry's work and its low impact on the activity of gorkoms and raykoms concerned, and so there is no need to repeat ourselves. Realistic oil and gas extraction plans have been set for the associations for 1981. I emphasize that these plans are perfectly realistic, and I believe it essential to say this today to Comrades Abbasov and Gadzhiyev. And the task of the association and party committee leaders is to ensure from the first days of the new year the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets by every oil and gas extracting administration and every oilfield.

I think the association leaders will understand that it does not befit them to be among the chronic laggards. But today's lag and the nonfulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets are receding into history. A new page is opening in the republic's annals--the year 1981, the 11th 5-Year Plan. I would like to hope that reports of stable, confident fulfillment of oil plans will be entered on this new page.

The party Central Committee October Plenum demanded a considerable increase in the saving of fuel and energy and a resolute end to thriftlessness and squandering in this matter. We have a lot of work to do in this direction.

One-fifth of the republic's ministries, departments and enterprises are failing to cope with the targets for saving fuel and electricity. Overexpenditure is particularly great at enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Administration and the chemical and petrochemical industries. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are expending considerably more electricity than planned. Great tasks face the Azglavnergo Administration. Implementing the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution, it has achieved an improvement in some technical and economic indicators. However the level of operation of equipment at power enterprises is still inadequate and electricity losses in the grids and the proportional expenditure of fuel at power stations are high. The administration leadership has failed to take proper steps to improve the reliability of energy supplies for the republic's national economy in the fall-winter period.

We thus have more than enough reserves for saving, and they must be used to the full.

Certain positive changes have taken place recently in the oil-refining industry. The industry has fulfilled the 10th-month plan for the sale and volume of production. But the state of affairs in the sector remains tense. This is largely explained by the underdelivery of crude oil but also to a considerable extent by the fact that internal production reserves are being poorly mobilized.

As is well known, the role of the chemical industry is constantly growing in the development of agriculture and Group B sectors and in the elimination of the metal shortage and the acceleration of technical progress. This beneficial process is also underway in our republic. Over the 5-year period the chemical industry's gross output volume has increased 1.7 times, large-scale new capacities for the production of detergents and superphosphates and a divinyl complex have been commissioned and a number of existing production capacities have been modernized and retooled.

At the same time, the sector is lagging behind economic requirements. The level of profit, return on capital and labor productivity throughout the republic's chemical complex as a whole is still inadequate. There are many reasons for this, and perhaps one of the main ones lies in the imperfect actual structure of chemical production. The existence of a large number of low-capacity, obsolescent and obsolete installations and delays in commissioning and assimilating capacities are having an adverse effect on work results. Many production facilities produce mainly raw material, so that the proportion of finished output does not exceed 36 percent.

That is why our most important task is the expansion and retooling of chemical industry enterprises and the development of production facilities for producing mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, and polyethylene sheeting for agriculture. No less significance attaches to increasing the production of plastics, synthetics, resins and rubbers for use as structural materials in machine building, instrument making and radioelectronics, and to expanding the output of domestic appliances.

We have great opportunities for this and they must be fully used. Before the end of the year the production of granulated superphosphates at the Sumgait superphosphates plant must be raised to the planned level of 400,000 tons, and the protracted construction of the new production facility completed very soon, which will make it possible to more than treble the production of granulated fertilizers. Every measure must be taken to ensure a considerable increase in the production of potassium fertilizers at the Kirovabad aluminium plant and of highly effective plant protection agents at the Khimprom Association. Before the end of the year the association and the synthetic detergents plant must make up the shortfall in sulfonyl [sulfonol] and washing powders and subsequently increase their production.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan a complex of measures must be implemented making it possible to considerably intensify the orientation of the republic's chemical industry toward producing finished output.

I must also dwell on another question connected with trade services for the working people. I mean the supply of fruit and vegetables to the public. You know that the republic is increasing their production yearly and fulfilling high socialist pledges for fruit and vegetable procurements. However, the 5-year plans for their deliveries into the republic's trade network have not been fulfilled by Azplodoovoshchprom (Comrade I. Shamiyev). As a result, the population has been forced to buy a considerable proportion of vegetables, fruit, melons and also grapes from kolkhoz markets at prices considerably above those in state trade.

The Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz recently reported ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for procurements of agricultural produce. That is good. But it must be remembered that procurements, particularly the purchase of fruit and vegetables from the population, were stepped up after repeated, insistent demands from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. What has been achieved far from exhausts the potential of procurement activity, which is one of the chief functions of consumer cooperatives. I believe that the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz should be set higher agricultural procurement plans for next year.

It should also be pointed out that in 1979, in pursuit of profits, the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz sold almost 6 times more produce outside the republic than it shipped into the republic's cities, and that this increased to a 13-fold difference in the first half of this year.

These are puzzling figures. When it is ripening time for early vegetables, particularly tomatoes and cucumbers, and time for fruit procurement, the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz starts asking for the appropriate numbers of trucks, freight cars and so forth, pleading the need to supply the trade. But the above figures attest that the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz leadership is taking up a position which runs counter to the interests of the republic's working people. We believe that the Council of Ministers should investigate the reasons for such bad practice and take decisive measures to end it.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must improve the standard of party leadership of the services sphere, strengthen party political work in trade, public catering and consumer services enterprise collectives and enhance in every possible way the role of primary party organizations in the ideological and moral education of working people in the services which contribute to a good frame of mind among people. It is necessary to increase exactingness and personal responsibility for work assigned among leaders of all components of the services sphere, to foster in its workers implacability toward shortcomings and self-seeking sentiments and purposefully to assert a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in every collective. It is necessary to intensify in every possible way the struggle against violations of the Soviet trade regulations, deception of customers, rudeness and inattentiveness, speculation and embezzlement.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES DRAFT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL GUIDELINES

A comparison of the item entitled "CPSU Central Committee Draft Guidelines for 1981-1985" published on page S 1 of the 4 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 December pages 1-6, reveals the following variations:

Page S 1, paragraph one, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: cultural construction and in the creative activities...

Page S 1, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA provides the following subhead:

The Main Results of the Development on the Economy and Rise in the People's Prosperity

Page S 1, paragraph three, line four, PRAVDA reads: country's national riches....

Page S 1, penultimate paragraph, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads: Extraction of fuel, the generation of electricity...

Page S 1, last paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: level of production. A great contribution...

Page S 3, penultimate paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads: Dissipation of capital...

Page S 4, paragraph two, lines six and seven, PRAVDA reads: are to be improved, and the provision of each family with a separate apartment is to be largely ensured. Municipal services, transportation...

Page S 7, paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: than 85-90 percent of the growth in national income is to be obtained....

Page S 8, paragraph seven, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads: research is to be raised; the time taken to introduce the achievements of science and technology...

Page S 9, first paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: fight against examples of departmentalism and localism and the...

Same paragraph, line eight, PRAVDA reads: spirit of a conscious, creative attitude...

Page S 9, paragraph two, the first sentence constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

The Development of Science and Acceleration of Technological Progress

Page S 9, paragraph two, line seven, PRAVDA reads: to be secured; the time taken to develop and master new equipment is to be...

Page S 9, paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: and the reagents and preparations for scientific research...

Page S 9, penultimate paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: automatic manipulators (industrial robots), and coordinated systems...

Page S 10, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: Production of new structural materials, coatings and articles by means...

Same paragraph, lines four through end of paragraph, PRAVDA reads: Production of super-pure, semiconductive, superconducting, new polymer and composite materials and articles made from them possessing a range of specific properties, and production of heat-resistant and chemically stable inorganic nonmetallic materials are to be developed.

Page S 10, paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: processing of solid and heavy liquid fuels,...

Page S 10, antepenultimate paragraph, antepenultimate through last lines, PRAVDA reads: of developed socialism; of creating the material and technical base of communism and improving production relations, and of increasing the efficiency of social production....

Page S 11, first paragraph, line ten, PRAVDA reads: types of animals and cultures of useful microorganisms;...

Page S 11, paragraph two, the first sentence constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

The Development of Industry

Page S 12, penultimate paragraph, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads: amounting to 620-645 million tons must be...

Page S 15, penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: less than 1.4 times.

Page S 16, antepenultimate paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: Steel rolling mills, which make possible...

Page S 16, penultimate paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: Capacities for the production of small-quantity special and economical...

Page S 17, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: of 500,000-800,000 kw...

Page S 19, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: and chemical plant protection agents...

Page S 21, first paragraph, and penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: output of fiberboard panels and pulp is to increase...

Page S 21, penultimate paragraph, penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads: chemical materials, and woven materials by nonwoven materials. Labor...

Page S 22, paragraph two, lines seven and eight, PRAVDA reads: to be intensified. The production of fish at pond-based, tank-based, lake-based, and other fish farms is to be developed at an increasing pace, and the growth...

Same page, paragraph four, the first sentence constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

Page S 23, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: rye, rice, durum and strong varieties of wheat,...

Page S 23, antepenultimate paragraph, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads: marketing of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes...

Same paragraph, penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads: where the fruit and vegetables are produced.

Page S 23, penultimate paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: use of the waste heat of industrial enterprises...

Page S 27, first paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads: in every way. The comprehensive development of the refrigeration industry and the expansion of the utilization of refrigeration in processing and storage of agricultural produce are to be ensured....

Page 27, paragraph five, the first sentence constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

Development of Transportation and Communications

Page S 29, paragraph six, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: transportation--conveyor, pneumatic container,...

Page 29, antepenultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: for the organization of multi-programmed television...

Page S 33, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads: creches, extended-day schools (groups), Pioneer camps and...

Page 33, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: of pupils in extended-day schools (groups) is to be...

Same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: Pioneer palaces (houses), schoolchildren's centers...

Page 33, paragraph five, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads: increased for observing prices discipline. Further development of trade and public catering will be provided....

Page 33, antepenultimate paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: every possible way; the operating conditions [rezhim raboty] of trade and...

Page 33, penultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: of public catering enterprises...

Page S 34, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads: areas and to increase raw material and food resources....

Page S 34, last paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: Attention is to be intensified on questions of the comprehensive development [kompleksnost zastroyki] of towns and settlements....

Page S 35, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: cadres of workers is...

Page S 35, penultimate paragraph, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads: There is to be an improvement in the supply to health establishments of medicines, instruments, medical...

Page S 35, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits last two sentences from "The output of" through "to be envisaged."

Page S 36, PRAVDA provides the following subhead before the last paragraph:

Nature Conservation

Page S 37, the first sentence in paragraph two constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

Distribution of Productive Forces, the Economic and Social Development of the Union Republics

Page S 37, paragraph three, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads: The development of the construction base, of housing and municipal and cultural and consumer service construction, of agriculture, and of the production of...

Page S 38, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: industrial production is to be increased by 24-27 percent....

Page S 39, last paragraph, penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads: A metallurgical conversion [peredelnyy] plant will be constructed....

Page S 40, antepenultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: A metallurgical conversion plant will be constructed....

Page S 41, penultimate paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: The construction of large GRES'es with a capacity...

Page S 43, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: The reconstruction of the Baku oil industry equipment plants has to be effected....

Page S 43, paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA reads: The annual average volume of gross agricultural production...

Page S 44, antepenultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: Output of cotton fabrics is to increase 1.3 fold and production of canned fruit and vegetables is to increase 1.2 fold....

Page S 45, paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: Work is to be expanded on prospecting and production-well drilling for oil and gas....

Page S 46, PRAVDA adds the following subhead before paragraph two and amends the first sentence of paragraph two as following:

The Development of External Economic Ties

There is to be an implementation of the...

Page S 47, paragraph two, the first sentence constitutes a subhead in PRAVDA:

In the Sphere of Imports

Page S 47, paragraph five, lines two through four, PRAVDA reads: The significance of the 5-year plan, which is the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy, and the social thrust of the plans are to be increased. The level of...

Page S 47 penultimate paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: development of regions...

Page S 48, first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: The property of the people is to be increased and utilized efficiently for the further...

Page S 48, paragraph four, lines one through three, PRAVDA reads: Profitability is to be increased, unprofitable production is to be eliminated and profits are to be increased primarily by reducing prime cost, increasing labor productivity and improving output quality. The forms are...

Page S 49, paragraph eight, lines three through end of paragraph, PRAVDA reads: order and good organization in production--the indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and for the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being--should be achieved.

Page S 51, paragraph five, first line, PRAVDA reads: Competition between workers should be developed on the basis of personal (or team) production plans.

Page S 51, paragraph nine, lines two through end of paragraph, PRAVDA reads: Therefore, the higher the results of work are, the more the socialist motherland's might will strengthen, the more fully personal and social requirements will be satisfied and the higher Soviet people's living standards will be.

Page S 52, paragraph five, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: The millions of deputies and the broad aktiv are a great creative force...

BREZHNEV PRAISES ESTONIAN INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD101603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev message to Estonian SSR: "Remarkable Results"]

[Text] To the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, employees and all working people of the Estonian SSR.

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on the successes achieved in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress historic decisions. In terms of the rate of growth of industrial production the Estonian SSR has reached ahead of schedule the level envisaged in the main guidelines for national economic development in the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

The collectives of industrial enterprises and associations, launching wide-spread socialist competition, ensured rhythmic work from the earliest days of the 5-year plan. The republic has accumulated valuable experience in the industrial utilization of local shales, significant growth has been achieved in electricity generation and the production of mineral fertilizers, consumer goods output has increased and their range has been considerably renewed and extended.

The party's course of improving production efficiency and work quality is being consistently implemented. During the years of the 5-year plan many enterprises have been modernized and retooled and more than 60 new industrial projects and major shops have been constructed and commissioned. It is very important that about 90 percent of the increase in the volume of industrial production has been obtained by means of increased labor productivity and a consistent reduction in the materials-intensiveness of output has been ensured. All this has enabled the republic to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets for increasing national income.

It is gratifying to note that the resolution of production tasks is closely linked with improving people's living conditions and increasing their prosperity. More housing is being commissioned than planned, and plans for trade turnover and consumer services for the population have been overfulfilled.

These remarkable results achieved by Estonia's labor collectives have been possible thanks to the selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, employees and all the republic's working people and to the great organizational and political activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the working people of the Estonian SSR will achieve new labor victories in the 11th 5-Year Plan and will greet the 26th party congress in a fitting manner.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

KISELEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN PLENUM IN MINSK

LD101539 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[BELTA report on speech by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at 11 November Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum, held in Minsk: "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans"]

[Text] Delivering the report at the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum, T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, stressed that the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, held at the concluding stage of the 10th and on the threshold of the 11th 5-Year Plan, was an outstanding event in the life of the party and country. The plenum's tremendous inspiring and organizing force and creative and constructive character lie primarily in the speech at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This makes a profound, comprehensive analysis of the work of the party and the people to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, reveals shortcomings with Leninist principledness and points to specific ways of surmounting them, and clearly formulates the main economic and sociopolitical tasks for 1981 and the long term.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, permeated by concern for people's good and for the fuller satisfaction of their needs and demands, has been greeted with a sense of profound satisfaction in the party and among the people. Completely supporting the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, Belorussia's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are expressing cordial gratitude for this concern to the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of our time.

The close unity of party and people and Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee were manifested with new force during the celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are a specific action program for all party, soviet and economic organs, public organizations and labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum made a high assessment of the results achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan, which will assume a worthy place in the history of the Soviet people's heroic deeds. During this period the country has taken a major step forward in developing the economy and culture. Each union republic, Soviet Belorussia included, has made a weighty contribution to this.

The further development of the national economy has been ensured on the basis of consistent implementation of the party's course of increasing social production efficiency in the republic, as in the country as a whole, T.Ya. Kiselev noted. Over the 5 years Belorussia's industry will have produced almost R37 billion more output than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan--a figure that includes R1.7 billion of output over and above the targets. Today almost 25 percent of the articles produced bear the state seal of quality.

Thanks to the strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base and the wider utilization of the achievements of science and leading practice, the average annual gross output on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes shows an increase of 16.6 percent over the previous 5-year plan; average annual production of grain has increased 12 percent, of meat 22 percent, and of milk 19 percent.

The republic's production potential has been systematically built up. During the 5-year plan capital investments have increased almost 30 percent, totaling about R21 billion. Over this period more than 40 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Many existing plants and factories have been modernized and retooled.

The program for increasing the people's well-being has been consistently implemented. Over the past 5 years R12 billion more national income--which itself increased R22 billion in the republic over this period--than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan has been used to these ends. The population's real income will show an increase of 19 percent, the wages of workers and employees an increase of 21 percent, and kolkhoz members' remuneration an increase of 35 percent. Payments and benefits from social consumption funds channeled into free education, medical assistance, leisure and material security in old age will show an increase of more than R900 million. Over the 5-year period the population will have received 21 million square meters of housing. In other words, 20 percent of the republic's inhabitants will have improved their housing conditions. A whole series of cultural and consumer service facilities has been commissioned.

In short, a considerable amount has been done both in the country as a whole and in our republic. The past few years have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th party congresses.

What lies behind all this, the speaker said, is tremendous selfless labor by the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. Many heroes emerged during the shock working days of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The high assessment of the fruitful efforts of leading collectives, production innovators and stalwarts of socialist competition made in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum has prompted a new surge of strength and creative energy among our people.

It is well known that considerable difficulties had to be and are having to be overcome in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Some of these difficulties stem from objective factors--in particular, the unfavorable weather conditions. Especially in the last 2 years, to speak specifically of our republic. But it would be wrong to ascribe the existing shortcomings in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges simply to objective factors. There have also been and are subjective factors. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "as yet it has not been possible to raise administrative and planning machinery, economic management methods and executive discipline to the level of present requirements. This has hampered the turn toward efficiency and the transfer of the national economy onto the road of intensive development." That remark is entirely relevant to us also.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Belorussian Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs and all our cadres must draw conclusions from this and learn the necessary lessons for the future.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, the 1981 plan and budget ensure further growth for the economy of the entire country and each union republic. This is cogently confirmed in the draft Belorussian SSR plan and budget which we are to consider here today at the Central Committee, and later at a Belorussian Supreme Soviet session.

As already announced, V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and B.I. Shatilo, Belorussian minister of finance, will report on this to the plenum. In view of this permit me not to dwell in detail on all the draft plan and budget indicators.

These documents, T.Ya. Kiselev stressed, are in line with the party's course of steadily improving the people's living standards by further developing material production and increasing its efficiency.

It is envisaged that the republic's national income next year will show an increase of 3.9 percent over the current year, and industrial production an increase of 4.1 percent. Gross agricultural output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will total more than R5 billion, an increase of 16 percent over the level expected in 1980. An increase of 4.1 percent is planned in the volume of capital construction compared with the plan for the current year.

The planned indicators for the development of sectors of material production and the growth of national income will make it possible to increase the population's real income by 3.2 percent. Social consumption funds will increase 3.6 percent. From all sources of finance, it is planned to construct housing with a total area of 4.1 million square meters.

The plan targets are largely balanced with the material, financial and manpower resources. Improved labor productivity is to account for 75 percent of the growth in industrial output, 93 percent of the construction and installation work [as published], and the whole increase in agricultural output.

Although the projected rates are somewhat lower than those that have been achieved, certain plan targets for next year are nevertheless extremely intensive. Its realism lies in our everyday practical work. The greatest possible persistence, the most businesslike approach and the greatest possible initiative and enterprise must be displayed so as not only to fulfill but to surpass the plan targets and thereby create the necessary groundwork for fulfilling the next 5-year plan as a whole.

This is not a remote task. We must think right now about setting a high pace in work right from the first days of next year to ensure that both the first month's targets and the first quarter's targets are overfulfilled. In other words, we must make a good running start to the new 5-year plan.

For this it is necessary to finish the current year as well as possible. Not everything is satisfactory in our republic in this respect. According to the 10-month results, a great number--14 percent--of associations and enterprises failed to cope with the plan in terms of output sales, while 17 percent failed to cope with it in terms of labor productivity growth. All those responsible must take suitable measures.

In speaking about the main tasks in the immediate future and in the longer term, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began not with metal, not with transportation, nor even with fuel and energy--for all their tremendous significance--but with the issues on whose resolution Soviet people's living standards are most directly dependent.

Paramount importance is attached to concern for improving the supply of the population with food. On this road, comrades, we must resolve many great and complex tasks.

First of all--and this is the main point--there must be a considerable increase in production and procurements of agricultural produce in the public sector: on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

T.Ya. Kiselev noted in his report that, since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, tremendous work has been carried out in the republic, as in the country as a whole, to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and develop all its sectors. And this is producing results. Agricultural production volumes and per capita consumption have increased. However, the demand for products such as meat and milk is growing more rapidly than production. It is well known that you can consume only what is produced.

The Central Committee October Plenum reaffirmed the principled line of the need to continue to earmark sizable capital investments and material resources for agriculture. At the same time it demanded a sharp increase in the attention paid to ensuring that the earmarked funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment are used sensibly, thriftily and to maximum effect on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Have we achieved this?

In the republic there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes known throughout the country both for their high and stable economic indicators and for their successful resolution of social questions. But there could be, and should be, far more such farms. The plenum participants are aware that many of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes and even entire rayons have still not made an abrupt turn toward high efficiency or embarked on the road of intensive development, the speaker said. As a result, capital investment is increasing while output is virtually not growing at all, or is growing only very slowly.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, the republic's government, and also the relevant party, soviet and economic organs at local level must profoundly analyze the reasons for this situation and take effective measures to rectify it.

We have many decisions--good decisions, too--on introducing leading experience, on improving labor and production organization on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and on many other questions of the republic's economic and social development. The whole task is to organize their practical implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed especially to the importance of increasing cadres' responsibility and developing initiative in work and to the impermissibility of petty tutelage and bureaucratic administration with regard to kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists.

The directions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum oblige us to deal more actively with solving the countryside's social problems. A considerable amount has been and is being done in the republic in this respect, T.Ya. Kiselev noted. However, it is perfectly obvious that the scope of this work is still inadequate. On many farms there is a shortage of housing, cultural and consumer service establishments, and good roads. Hence the shortage of manpower, the specialist cadre turnover and the other difficulties adversely affecting agricultural production.

As is well known, the republic's agriculture specializes mostly in producing livestock products. The draft 1981 plan envisages increased production and procurements of these products. But one of the most important tasks also remains for us to increase the yield and gross harvests of grain for both food and fodder purposes. The production and procurements of grain, meat and milk outlined by the draft plan should be regarded as minimum targets.

The main, key issue is strengthening the fodder base. The numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry must be increased on all categories of farm and they must be supplied with sufficient fodder. Otherwise it is impossible to increase production of livestock products by the requisite amounts.

The report cited the following example. In 1970-1979 the value of fixed capital in stockraising increased 180 percent, but the sector's gross output increased only 43 percent. Last year 38 complexes--almost half--failed to achieve their design production capacity. The main reason was shortage of fodder. Indeed, in point of fact all farms--both public and private--miss out on a considerable quantity of milk and meat because of this. The republic must produce much more pork.

Considerable efforts will be required of party, soviet and economic organs if the projected plans for increased production of potatoes, flax, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit are to be successfully fulfilled. In short, Belorussia's contribution to solving the country's food problem must be weightier and more significant.

It is important to show concern right now for resolving urgent tasks such as supplying every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with high-quality seed, accumulating organic fertilizer and improving its quality, repairing equipment in time, and training machine operator and other mass profession cadres. [paragraph continues]

Everything possible must be done to ensure that a considerable increase in agricultural output is secured in the first year of the new 5-year plan.

The role and responsibility of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture in resolving these large and difficult tasks must be increased. The ministry has great forces and potential, which are at present by no means fully exploited.

Agriculture Minister F.P. Senko and the ministry collegium must work more specifically and purposefully on organizing agricultural production, and more actively introduce leading experience and scientific recommendations into practice. Incidentally, the Belorussian scientists are doing a great deal in the field of scientific support for agriculture, and it is certain that their contribution to resolving the tasks set by the party will increase.

The interests of the cause necessitate a considerable improvement in the standard of the work of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture (Chairman B.N. Pozharskiy). Its subunits must ensure the constant high technical readiness and operating reliability of the machine and tractor pool and equipment on livestock units and must actively help kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase agricultural output.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are failing to ensure that the plans for production and procurements of livestock products are fulfilled. Livestock weight gains and milk yields have declined. As of 1 November, livestock sales to the state were 10 percent down from the same period last year. Milk purchases have also decreased on farms in Vitebskaya, Gomelskaya, Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts.

Certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses have allowed delays to occur in the completion of field work. In particular, the fall plowing plan has not been fulfilled and on a number of farms root crops and fodder lupine have been left unharvested, although the areas involved are small. This is no ornament to the republic. It would not be superfluous to investigate who has allowed this to occur and to take the appropriate measures, for both objective and subjective reasons.

The private plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees are a substantial source of food supplies for the population. This sector can and must produce considerably more milk, meat, potatoes, vegetables and fruit than it is doing now. The necessary conditions must be created for this, and the incorrect attitude regarding private plots that prevails in some places must be changed. It must be admitted that in a number of places they are viewed as a burden: You have to supply the privately-owned livestock with fodder and pasturage and help people to acquire young animals. But this has to be done. Here we have a considerable reserve for increasing food resources.

A vital task is to create and expand subsidiary farms under industrial enterprises. This work is developing slowly. Certain enterprise leaders are clearly reluctant to have the additional bother. Party committees must keep a stricter watch on the way party and government decisions on this issue are fulfilled.

In light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, higher demands must be made of the Belorussian Ministry of the Food Industry. The ministry is failing to cope with the plans for the production of canned vegetables, potato goods, baby and diet foods. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the population failed to receive R48 millions' worth of these products. The range and quality leave something to be desired. Great wastage of agricultural raw materials is allowed to occur during procurement, storage and processing. Raw materials expenditure per national unit output has not decreased, and has actually increased in certain enterprises. The ministry and Minister I.A. Starovskaya must take specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Not all the potential is being used in the meat and dairy industry, either. Despite the fact that the ministry and Minister V.I. Bavrin personally have been criticized before, the right kind of improvement has not occurred in their work. Production of finished output per ton of processed livestock remains low in the sector. Only one-third of the valuable protein raw material represented by skim milk, separated milk and buttermilk is used for food purposes.

Not everything is satisfactory in the republic when it comes to the storage and utilization of agricultural output, in particular, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. I refer not only to the inadequacy of the base for storing and processing output, but also to lack of coordination in the production, procurement and sales system.

Certain processing and trading enterprises and organizations are not seeking to procure all the agricultural output produced in the public and private sectors and to deliver it to stores in the best possible form. Almost every year people in the countryside cannot sell off all the surplus agricultural output, especially fruit.

The Belorussian Council of Ministers must consider and submit to the Belorussian CP Central Committee proposals for improving organization of the production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of fruit, vegetables and potatoes.

T.Ya. Kiselev's report also criticized the leadership of the consumer cooperative movement. This can and must do much more to improve trade and public catering in the countryside, considerably expand the procurement and processing of various agricultural products, and also increase production of consumer goods, especially using local raw materials. The well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted last year obliges our cooperative members to do this. The Belorussian SSR cooperatives union board and its chairman, K.Z. Terekh, must show greater initiative and persistence in implementing this important document.

The Belorussian Ministry of Trade (Minister N.A. Stashenkov) must also ensure a substantial improvement in the organization of trade in foodstuffs.

On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision on elaborating a special food program as an organic component of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This program will combine questions of further developing agriculture and the industrial sectors serving it, and questions of the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural output, the food industry and trade. This whole agroindustrial food complex will be planned, financed and administered as an integral whole and will ensure high end results.

The Belorussian Council of Ministers must elaborate a similar program in the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum specially stressed the need for substantial shifts in the production of consumer goods, the expansion of the range of such goods and the improvement of their quality. This is important both for developing the economy and increasing labor incentives, and for strengthening money circulation.

In the last few years the growing demand for many consumer goods has begun to be satisfied more fully in the republic. However, here too the situation is not entirely satisfactory. Interruptions sometimes affect one item, sometimes another.

In this respect the work of the Belorussian light industry (Minister L.N. Nagibovich) merits serious reproach. It is true that the sector is not marking time. A considerable amount has been done to develop it. Nonetheless, it is not working as it should be. The targets for the production of leather footwear and a number of children's articles and women's toiletries are not being fulfilled. There are instances where the production of goods needed by the average consumer is curtailed. [paragraph continues]

The work of the Ministry of the Light Industry merits particular attention from the republic's government and the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau. The ministry's enterprises must not only increase the production of textiles, clothing, footwear and other articles, but also ensure a considerable improvement in their quality.

Our local industry enterprises must better satisfy and more fully the population's demand for many everyday items. This ministry's contribution to saturating the market with various goods, including so-called peripheral items, must increase substantially. The ministry and Minister L.V. Rusakov personally must show greater initiative, resourcefulness and inventiveness in expanding and improving the range of articles, increasing the production of goods the population needs and making fuller use of local raw material resources.

A considerable amount is being done to ensure that enterprises in machine building and other Group A sectors produce various consumer goods and deliver them to trade. But the potential of these enterprises is by no means exhausted. Moreover, certain plants are producing goods in insignificant quantities or are confining themselves to producing what it is most convenient and profitable for them to turn out. There are also plants that seek to duck completely the production of goods of this type.

The speaker noted that, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee plenum's instructions, the efforts of all the sectors on which consumer goods production depends must be pooled. It must be the everyday concern of party, soviet and economic organs to increase the production and improve the quality of these goods.

The production of consumer goods in the republic is being held back in considerable measure because production capacities in Group B sectors are not being commissioned and started on time. Great lags have been allowed to occur in the construction of the Borisov workers' clothing factory, the second phase of the Brest Carpet and Cloth Production Association, the Oshymyany flax processing plant and certain other facilities. Many enterprises are being modernized and reconstructed only slowly.

The system of planning and financing the Group B sectors requires further improvement. They must be strictly dependent on trade and the consumer. Consumer goods production must be based on a long-term program and at the same time must be rapidly restructured to react to customers' changing demands. The Belorussian Gosplan must expedite the elaboration of a comprehensive targeted program for increasing consumer goods production in the republic for the next 5-year plan and the period through 1990.

The Belorussian Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz must control the existing commodity resources more rationally and efficiently. Products which are plentiful in warehouses and bases are frequently not on sale. It also happens that there is a surplus in one place while in another, on the contrary, there are no supplies at all. Some places are full and others empty, as the saying goes.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev singled out housebuilding as a great socioeconomic issue. It is considered necessary to maintain the present scale of housebuilding throughout the next 5-year plan, at the same time improving its quality. This vitally important problem must be at the center of soviets' attention and under the strict control of obkoms and gorkoms. This work, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, must be regarded as a direct assignment from the CPSU Central Committee.

We can no longer tolerate the practice of constructing new enterprises without creating an adequate housing pool and sociocultural projects. It is necessary to expand in every possible way the volume of housebuilding, to enlist for this funds from enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and organizations, to develop housebuilding cooperatives widely and to give more active assistance to individual builders.

Much has been and is being done in this direction in the republic. However, there are also serious omissions. The annual plan for commissioning housing with state resources was fulfilled by only 56 percent in the republic in the first 9 months of the year. Everything necessary must be done to overcome this lag in the time remaining until the end of the year.

Everything associated with concern for people and with their living and working conditions is the primary obligation of party organizations, soviet organs, economic leaders and trade unions. Everything here is important: improving public health, education and culture and resolving other social questions. An attentive, sensitive attitude to people must permeate our whole work style. "This attitude," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "must become an inalienable feature of the work of every leader, great and small. There can and must be no place for red tape, callousness or self-conceit in our Soviet way of life."

The further raising of the people's living standards, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is inconceivable without stable, dynamic development of the economy and the steady buildup of production, scientific and technical potential.

The republic's achievements in this direction are significant and well known. At the same time there are also many problems in the development of its national economy. Central among them is labor productivity growth. Many enterprises and even sectors fail to fulfill the plan for this indicator. Moreover, in the Ministry of the Food Industry and in a number of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses the growth rate for wages outstrips that for labor productivity.

This is an alarming situation. A number of reasons account for it: irrational utilization of production capital and material and labor resources, the slow pace of introduction of new equipment and technology and of production automation and mechanization and, of course, shortcomings in management.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized the special significance of machine building and its decisive role in accelerating technical progress and increasing economic efficiency. This sector is the chief link by which the achievements of science and technology are combined with production. Hence, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, its quite incomparable role in developing the national economy and increasing labor productivity.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of machine building has increased 80 percent in the republic. Many of the Belorussian machine builders' products have won fame and renown not only in our country but also abroad. However, this does not give grounds for complacency. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum demands, it is necessary to raise machine building to a higher technical level, ensure a reduction in the materials and energy intensiveness of machines and mechanisms and increase their durability and reliability. Clearly, this task cannot be resolved without scientists' participation.

Our republic has a powerful scientific and technical potential, T.Ya. Kiselev said. He noted that the Belorussian Academy of Sciences leadership and academic institute collectives have responded with deeds to the party's call to combine science with production and have produced many promising proposals and developments which have made it possible substantially to improve the technical standard of machinery and mechanisms and renovate many manufacturing processes.

The contribution of scientists and VUZ teachers to the development of the material and spiritual assets of the republic and the country is increasing. The work of a number of sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus has been markedly animated. At the same time, academy, VUZ and sector scientific research institutes are not always acting in unison, particularly in the solution of urgent problems of scientific and technical progress at the "junctions" between sectors and sciences. The Belorussian Academy of Sciences and Gosplan are required to improve further the coordination of their research.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum instructions it is essential to make fuller use of the production and scientific-technical potential existing in the republic in the interests of creating highly efficient agricultural equipment. The collectives of associations known throughout the country such as the Minskiy Traktorny Zavod imeni V.I. Lenin, the Gomselmash and others must have their say in this important matter. However, recently Gomselmash, for instance, has been working un rhythmically. Thus, in the first 10 months of this year there was a plan shortfall of 73 ksk-100 combines and 969 trailers.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum attached great significance to the solution of the fuel and energy problem. Great and crucial tasks were set the workers of the oil, gas and coal industry. Questions of the economical expenditure of fuel and energy were raised in all their magnitude. Hence the most important problem which must be resolved daily in the republic--ensuring the strictest regime of thrift with regard to energy resources. On this plane the experience of the Novopolotsk Polymer Production Association, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, deserves every support and dissemination. There, 27 percent of the total consumption of heat is covered by secondary energy resources.

Unfortunately, this approach has not yet been extensively applied. Targets are not being fulfilled for saving fuel and energy resources at enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Fuel Industry, and several other sectors. No effective steps are being taken by the municipal services to reduce heat leakages from heated premises or to reduce electricity expenditure. These are all urgent tasks and they must be resolved.

Among the big national economic issues Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cites the chemical industry, whose further development will help to increase the economy's efficiency, eliminate the metals shortage and accelerate technical progress. The task has been set of considerably increasing the production of plastics, synthetic fibers, mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, dyes, and household chemical products.

Great and extremely crucial tasks must be resolved by the Belorussian chemical industry workers. It is essential to achieve the point where all chemical industry enterprises ensure not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of national economic plans, expand the range and improve the quality of output. Special attention must be devoted to the elimination of the lag allowed this year in the production of potassium fertilizers and synthetic fibers.

The speaker emphasized that improvement of the operation of all types of transport is a task of special importance for the republic. As is well known, the normal, rhythmic functioning of the entire national economy depends on this.

Of course, transportation has its objective difficulties. But they must in no way be used to justify shortcomings in work organization or slack discipline in a number of links of the transportation process, which is to a considerable degree to blame for the deterioration in the use of existing transport capacities. Through the fault of the railroad and the enterprises which use its services, this year alone capacity has been wasted for shipping over 10 million tons of additional freight. About 2 million tons of freight are awaiting shipment right now. Cross-shipments of identical freight have still not been eliminated. This applies mainly to construction materials.

Improved management of the national economy is an essential condition for enhancing production efficiency and further improving the people's welfare on this basis. L.I. Brezhnev highlighted two questions in this great and urgent problem: one is the extensive use of targeted programs in planning, the other is the correct correlation between centralism and the democratic principle. Only on this condition is it possible to oppose departmental and localistic tendencies, to develop the initiative of local organs, labor collectives and economic leaders, and to achieve normal functioning of the economy.

In accordance with party and government resolutions on improving the economic mechanism in the republic, a complex of measures must be implemented for improving planning and economic incentives--measures aimed at achieving high end-results.

Only the first steps have been taken on this path. The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, the Belorussian Council of Ministers and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the report stressed, must enhance their exactingness toward planning and economic organs and enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders for ensuring consistent, comprehensive development and introduction into practice of all elements of the new system, ensuring that plans are economically substantiated and improving autonomous financing. The role of planning and economic services must be enhanced in analyzing the economic activity of plants, factories and organizations in seeking out and using production reserves.

Widespread discussion of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum results is now under way in the party and specific ways and means are being defined for implementing the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session materials are being studied in all links of political and economic education and widely explained to the working people by the mass information media, propaganda workers, political information workers and agitators.

In all this organizational and political work it is important to reach every worker, every person. It is important to achieve the point where people's profound understanding of the essence and significance of the tasks set by the party is embodied in specific deeds--in highly productive labor at every workplace.

Everyone knows that organizational and ideological work is effective where shortcomings in work are promptly revealed and eliminated. People learn good organization and order when high exactingness is combined with daily concern for people. The working people must be informed more fully and efficiently about the activity of the party and state organs, and about affairs in the labor collectives, and the dimensions and grandeur of the Soviet people's achievements must be shown graphically and convincingly.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev linked further production successes directly with greater efficiency and high responsibility and initiative in cadres. It is precisely initiative and creativity and the ability to find optimum solutions to specific tasks with respect to specific conditions which are the features essential in all our cadres.

Executive discipline must be consolidated by every means and control over the fulfillment of the decisions taken must be enhanced. It is no secret that this control is not sufficiently exacting everywhere. There are still workers who, as V.I. Lenin put it, "give the most imposing advice and guidelines but prove ridiculously, absurdly, shamefully 'clumsy' and incapable of implementing this advice and these guidelines or of exercising practical control to ensure that words are turned into deeds."

The report and election campaign based, essentially, on the documents of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, the speaker stressed, is designed to play a very important part in the further improvement of the style of work and political, organizational and ideological activity of the party organizations, the speaker stressed. The meetings have already ended in the primary party organizations. They took place in a businesslike, organized manner, in an atmosphere of heightened exactingness and activity on the part of the communists. One out of every three people present spoke in the debates. Over 200,000 observations and proposals were made. Now concern must be displayed to ensure that they are examined attentively and that effective measures are taken with regard to them.

A high political standard, efficiency, and an exacting, self-critical approach to all questions are characteristic of the rayon and city party conferences now taking place. The delegates to the conferences are analyzing in depth and exactly their work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decision, to improve party leadership of the economy and culture, and to educate the working people.

An interested attitude to matters at hand, collective quest for the ways of best resolving urgent problems, communists' critical comments and constructive proposals--all this will enrich the content and enhance the effectiveness of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsonol organization's work.

In conclusion Comrade T. Ya. Kisilev said:

We have great and crucial tasks ahead of us. It is the duty of the republic's party organization, of all our cadres and all the republic's working people to launch pre-congress socialist competition more widely, to direct energy and efforts toward attaining the highest possible end-results, and toward improving social production efficiency and work quality by every means in all links of the national economy.

Allow me to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of Belorussia, in response to the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions, will struggle with even greater persistence and enthusiasms for the implementation of the party's imposing plans and will greet fittingly the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANSION OF PRIVATE MEAT SOURCES

LD101019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Cooperative Workers' Meat Department"]

[Text] "Ensuring an uninterrupted supply of high-quality food products and producing sufficient quantities and a wide range of such products," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "is one of the most important tasks arising from the party's course of improving the working people's well-being."

The Soviet consumer cooperative system makes a notable contribution to implementing this task. Last year the cooperative workers purchased and channeled into the trade network R3 billion worth of meat, poultry, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Strengthening ties between cities and the countryside and seeking to increase the output of items in mass demand by their enterprises, they actively promote the resolution of tasks set by the party in this sphere.

The level of consumption of arable and livestock products in the country is increasing steadily. However--and this was discussed with the utmost frankness at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum--there are still difficulties in providing industrial centers with food products such as meat and milk. A food program is now being elaborated. The consumer cooperative system is also called upon to play a role of considerable importance in further improving the supply of high-quality products in the cities.

In the near future the cooperative workers are to increase meat purchases from the population and meat production on their own subsidiary plots to 1 million tons a year. All the potentials exist for this, it is only necessary to utilize local resources skillfully and thriftily. Useful experience has been accumulated by the cooperative workers of Uzbekistan, Belorussia, Tadzhikistan, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and other RSFSR oblasts. For instance, the Ferganskaya Oblast Potreboyzuz organized poultry raising and obtained 1,118 tons of meat last year.

The mail received by PRAVDA's editorial board indicates that, unfortunately, matters are not organized in this way everywhere. Such an effective reserve for increasing meat production as feeding animals on food waste is poorly utilized. The figures indicate that the Tsentrosoyuz has more than 47,000 canteens and restaurants, but only 2,000 of them have fattening centers attached. The situation must be rectified.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing and Improving the Activity of the Consumer Cooperative System" has significantly extended the rights of the Tsentrosoyuz in resolving economic and financial questions. The USSR Gosbank is permitted to grant cooperative workers 10-year loans for the construction and extension of enterprises for the production of consumer goods and of fattening and subsidiary plots. It is necessary to approach the utilization of these opportunities responsibly and with initiative, and to ensure an increase in the output in the consumer cooperative system of the products people need.

The individual plots of rural and city dwellers are an important source for supplementing livestock product resources. Valuable experience in combining the interests of the public and private sectors in the countryside and making rational use of the reserves of individual plots exists in the Ukraine. For instance, the Chapayev Kolkhoz in Bordovskiy Rayon, Lvovskaya Oblast, purchases young animals from rural dwellers at a weight of 40-60 kg, leaving them for their former owners to raise. They are allocated fodder at cost and provided with veterinary service for the animals. Payment for the fattened livestock is at state purchase prices. Many Potreboyzuzes, in order to increase the meat sellers' interest, allocate goods in high demand for sale to the best of them. Long-term contracts with the owners of private plots help increase purchases.

All the same, the level and scale of this work are on the whole not up to today's demands. Thus in Altayskiy Kray the population has nearly twice as much livestock as in Stavropolskiy Kray, yet one-third less meat is purchased from the Siberians. The cooperative workers must strengthen ties with kolkhozes, sovkhoses and citizens' private plots, actively seek new organizational forms and expand the network of universal comprehensive procurement centers.

The development of rabbit raising is worthy of great attention. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Tsentrosoyuz plans to increase purchases of rabbits to 100 million rabbits a year and give industrial centers an additional 70,000 tons or so of dietary food. In order to reach the planned target it is necessary to introduce with persistence the experience of leading Potreboyuz'es, adopt measures to supply rabbit farmers with the necessary equipment and fodder, construct publicly owned rabbit units and involve schoolchildren, young naturalists' stations and Komsomol organizations in this important matter.

The intensive development of livestock raising on cooperative workers' subsidiary plots is being held back by the inadequate fodder base. Thus organizations of Latvia's consumer cooperative system are allocated only 18 hectares of land for this purpose, and in Lithuania they are allocated 26 hectares. Local soviets must help consumer cooperative organizations to supplement their machine pool with tractors, combines and sowing and harvesting machinery, encourage fodder procurement by citizens on unusable land--in forests and ravines--and allocate pasture areas.

The Tsentrosoyuz must substantially strengthen the material and technical base of procurement organizations and speed up the construction of storehouses, refrigerators and enterprises for the production of semifinished meat products, sausage products and cans. In cities and workers settlements it is necessary to expand the retail network for the sale of agricultural products and to equip stores with modern trade and manufacturing equipment.

Party committees and local soviet organs are called upon to display day-to-day concern for developing the consumer cooperative system, increasing cadres' skills and creating good conditions for their labor, life and leisure. Constant assistance, exacting control of the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges and the organization of mass competition among cooperative workers for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress will make it possible to make fuller use of reserves for further increasing the production of various food products, to improve supplies to the population and to improve the standard of service to Soviet people.

UZBEK OBKOM PLENIMS DISCUSS FARMING TASKS

LD101107 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 November 1980 front-pages under the general headline "Program of Actions" UZTAG reports from Karshi and Fergana. The Karshi report states: "At the Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum, the report of obkom First Secretary R.G. Gaipov and the other speeches focused the main attention on questions associated with opening up the virgin lands of the Karshinskaya steppe and creating a major new cotton growing region there." The plenum was reportedly attended by "T.N. Osetrov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and I. Ye. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee executive."

At a meeting of the Ferganskaya Oblast party aktiv, it is reported that Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Ferganskiy Obkom, delivered a report. The meeting was also addressed by I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

COSMOS-1226 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD110856 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1226, next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to continue outer space exploration.

Its initial period of revolution is 105 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--1025 kilometres, minimum distance--982 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--83 degrees. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

DESCENT OF PROGRESS-11 SPACESHIP REPORTED

LD111638 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 11 Dec 80

["Flight of Freight Ship Progress-11 Ends"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS--The flight of the automatic freight ship Progress-11, which was put into the near-earth orbit on September 28, 1980 has ended.

For 70 days the Progress-11 spaceship was in a joint flight with the scientific station Salyut-6. The freight ship brought to the orbit equipment, apparatuses, materials for ensuring the vital activities of the crew and for scientific exploration and experiments. The joint power unit of the station was refueled for the first time without the crew's participation in the course of the flight of the orbital Salyut-6--Progress-11 complex.

On command from earth today the freight ship was oriented in space, then its power unit was switched on at 17 hours 00 minutes, Moscow time. As a result of braking the spaceship changed over to a descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the pre-set area of the Pacific Ocean and ceased to exist.

The orbital scientific station Salyut-6 continues the flight in the automatic regime. The parameters of its orbit now are: The maximum distance from the surface of the earth--374 kilometers, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth--290 kilometers, the period of revolution--99.9 minutes, the inclination--51.6 degrees.

The systems aboard the station are functioning normally. The Mission Control Center controls the work of the automatic equipment of the station, processes the incoming information.

DEPUTY MISSION DIRECTOR ASSESSES SOYUZ T-3 MISSION

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--The space crew comprising Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov, accomplished all planned repair work on the orbital Salyut-6 station, a TASS correspondent was told by the Deputy Mission Director Viktor Blagov. He stressed that the cosmonauts successfully coped with their main task--that of prolonging the station's service life. The Salyut-6 station has been in the orbit for more than three years already, although experts had planned that it would work in space for one-and-a-half years.

Serious repair work on the programming-and-timing device has been accomplished. Now this complex equipment can once again send commands to the station's systems in full accordance with the programme envisaging new commands virtually every minute.

The telemetric system, the temperature control system and the system of the onboard complex control--all those devices were repaired and are ready for further use. Viktor Blagov underlined that normal operation of the orbital complex largely depends on the performance of those units.

Viktor Blagov noted that for the first time in space practice repairs were made to a closed hydraulic system. "Let's put it on the line: This assignment, given the extreme conditions of outer space, is not an easy one at all," Viktor Blagov said. First of all the pipelines carrying liquid heat-transfer agent were disconnected, following which a new block of pumps was introduced into the hydraulic system. As a result of this complex repair work the service life of the temperature control system was prolonged.

The deputy flight director said that the crew carried out all work rhythmically and in full accordance with the operating instructions. During their work the cosmonauts consulted Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who had spent 185 days aboard the station. For this purpose a direct communication link was established between the Salyut-6 station and Kislovodsk (Northern Caucasus), where Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are on a rest now after the lengthy expedition.

LT GENERAL SHATALOV INTERVIEWD ON SPACE PROGRAM

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[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS--TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the cosmonaut training centre:

The return to earth of the crew of the Soyuz-T-3 has marked the end of the manned flight part of the Soviet Union's five-year space exploration programme, which is an organic part of the economic plan of the USSR for 1976-1980.

"Over the past five-year plan period," a TASS correspondent was told by Lieutenant General of the Airforce Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonaut training programme, member of the Intercosmos Council, the Soviet cosmonauts have made an important contribution to science, technology and the national economy of our state and the countries of the socialist community. They have carried out successful tests, preventive maintenance and repairs of two stations of the Salyut type, have tested the Soyuz-T spaceship, many systems, instruments and equipment designed for the future."

"In 1975-1980," the general went on to say, "more than 20 Soviet researchers and seven researchers from fraternal socialist countries worked outside the earth. Many of the trainees of the cosmonaut training centre have been in a round-the-earth orbit twice, and Valery Ryumin, who participated in the 185-day expedition on board the Salyut-6 station,--thrice. He has worked a total of 12 months in outer space.

Shatalov pointed out the great practical significance of exploration of near-earth space. "More than 400 economic, research, technical and production organisations representing various branches of Soviet economy are interested in this exploration. According to estimates of experts every rouble invested into outer space exploration ensures a return of up to 10 roubles."

Touching upon the most characteristic features of the past space exploration five-year period General Shatalov said that "the idea of space exploration by the joint efforts of peoples has reached new practical heights in the outgoing five-year plan period."

Regular flights of international crews have been started, taking part in which together with Soviet researchers, were also representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba. "The pooling of the research and technical potential of the peoples of the socialist community," Shatalov stressed, "brings wonderful results for their economy and science. The academies of sciences of the member-countries of the Intercosmos Programme have received useful data about natural resources, about the state of habitat, the regularities of the atmosphere, the sun-earth inter-relationship and many other things."

Apart from it, Shatalov stressed, our programme included intensive planned experiments to develop new semi-conductor materials, medicinal preparations and finished articles. Such research lays the groundwork for extra-terrestrial production, which is indispensable for scientific-technical progress."

"And, at last, over the years of the five-year plan period, solid scientific-technical groundwork has been laid for the cosmanautics of tomorrow," Shatalov said. It includes the development of new systems, research equipment for flying vehicles."

"To put it in a nutshell," Shatalov pointed out, "we will have to continue what was started by the flight of the world's first cosmanaut Yuriy Gagarin. Our tasks are outlined in greater detail by the draft of the CPSU Central Committee "The Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and For the Period to 1990." It points out the necessity of a further study and exploration of outer space in the interests of science, technology and the national economy."

Scientists, designers and engineers, the head of the training of Soviet cosmonauts said, are working to design orbital stations of the future. Imagine Salyut as a basis to which modules are linked up. One will serve for the observation of the atmosphere in the interests of meteorology, the second for geologists, while in the third will be installed astronomical, physical and other instruments.

The second trend in our work--the training of international crews, will also develop. Flights of Soviet-Mongolian, Soviet-Rumanian and Soviet-French crews are to be made in the near future. Not far off is the day when representatives of the USSR and the Republic of India will take their places in a Soviet spaceship.

The three-seater Soyuz-T spaceship, Shatalov said in conclusion, makes it possible to take on board space complexes, specialists in some or other narrow field of science. This will ensure an even higher level of scientific experiments and research and will thus be a new qualitative step in the development of cosmanautics for the benefit of the people of the earth."

BRIEFS

COORDINATING RESEARCH--A council was set up recently to coordinate scientific research at the establishments of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, higher educational establishments and branch scientific research institutes in the republic's central oblasts. A draft comprehensive plan for scientific, technical and socioeconomic works was discussed on 3 December in Kiev at a session of the council's bureau. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]